

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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THE SEA VOYAGE.

BY RICHARD PENN SMITH,

Assistant Editor of the Aurora & Frank-
lin Gazette, Philadelphia.

"Mess mates, hear a brother sailor,
Sing the dangers of the sea."

[Concluded.]

Lights were speedily brought, & lying on
the deck we beheld Campbell weltering in
his blood. I raised him—the wound was
in his bosom, and bleeding profusely.—
"Good God!" I exclaimed, "who has done
this?"

"The Tempest Fiend," he answered.—
"We had a long and fearful struggle; but
thank God, it is over. I proved unequal to
the combat, and he has marked me for the
caverns of the deep." He laughed hysteri-
cally, and big drops of perspiration burst
from his pale forehead. I called for as-
sistance to carry him below.

"No, no," he cried, "let me die here. I
shall be called for before the morrow's sun
rises, for the spirits of the waters are pre-
paring my abode in their coral caves.—
Let me rest here until they come for me."

The captain demanded of the sailors
who were on watch, an explanation of this
mysterious and melancholy occurrence.—
They stated, that during the intervals of
the storm they had heard voices, but con-
ceived them to be nothing more than the
ravings of Campbell. One man, however
protested that immediately after the
shriek; a vivid flash of lightning afforded
him a momentary & indistinct view of a fi-
gure gliding down the gangway of the fore-
castle. Suspicion immediately fell upon
the shipwrecked stranger, for adversity is
too frequently considered by the prosper-
ous superior to no action, however atrocious.
The physician vouched for the inno-
cence of his patient, declaring it physi-
cally impossible that he could stir from his
hammock. He pronounced him in a fair
way to recover, but as yet incapable of
moving. "And then what motive," said he
"could possibly exist in the bosom of a
man, himself apparently on the verge of
eternity, sufficient to excite exhausted na-
ture, to the performance of the act of a
fiend?"

Campbell was carried below, and after
his wound was staunch, was left alone
with his wife, the presence of any other
person being painful to him. We then
entered the place where the sick sailor
lay, and on beholding his enfeebled con-
dition, readily admitted that we did him in-
justice by the suspicion we had entertained.
But as we were about to leave him, I
imagined I espied a speck of blood on the
covering of the bed. One of his hands
hung over the side of the hammock; the
light fell upon it, and betrayed that it also
was stained with blood. Conviction flash-
ed on the minds of all present, and I ha-
stily exclaimed, "behold the murderer!"—
He shrunk not at the charge, but a smile
of derision illumined his ghastly counte-
nance. He kept his eye keen fixed upon
us; it was lighted up with a fiendish glare,
and added an expression to his lengthened
and emaciated visage, which was painful
to behold, and yet the spectator had scarce-
ly power to turn from it. He faintly said
with a scornful laugh, "I a murderer!"

"Impossible!" exclaimed the physician;
"the poor wretch is incapable of leaving
his hammock, much less to contend with
a man in the vigor of life." I drew the
cover from his bed; it was stained in man-
ny places. Our suspicions were strength-
ened, and yet the sick man betrayed no
signs of guilt or fear, but silently point-
ing to his left arm, explained the mystery.
His physician had bled him the day pre-
ceding, to allay a raging fever; the band-
age had been removed, and the orifice
was bleeding afresh. I shrunk
abashed at the preposterous charge I had
made, & after endeavouring to appease his
injured feelings withdrew and left him to
the care of the physician. His eyes follow-
ed me, and I felt relieved when I had es-
caped from their glare.

I retired to my birth, and endeavoured
to sleep, but my mind had become so fever-
ish by the dreadful occurrences of the
night that I tossed about for several hours
in a painful state of restlessness. At
length I fell into a slumber, but it was a
slumber more dreadful than my waking con-
templations; for the ghastly face of the sea-
man was seen wherever I turned my eyes.
It assumed various expressions, and was
blended in my imagination with the figure
of the murdered Campbell, producing a suc-
cession of scenes and shapes that would
have driven the waking imagination to
frenzy. I arose early and hastened on
deck, happy to escape to a scene of life &
bustle, from the solitary horrors of the
night. The storm still continued, and ef-

peances indicated that it would do so for
some days.

Mrs. Campbell watched by the bedside
of her husband during the night, in a state
of agony that can be more readily conceiv-
ed than described; for the surgeon on ex-
amining the wound, had pronounced a speed-
y death inevitable. When the earthly ties
which bind the pure to the innocent are
violently severed, the pang sustained by the
survivor is too frequently almost insupport-
able, although the bright promise of meet-
ing hereafter may cast a ray of comfort a-
round the heart of the mourner; what then
must the guilty feel, who are bound by ties
that cannot exist in heaven, and which when
broken here, leave the torn heart without a
hope remaining! The mournful visage of
Mrs. Campbell, as she clasped the hand of
the dying man, was painful to behold, for
even the most careless observer could dis-
cover utter hopelessness written there.

The surgeon on interrogating Campbell
respecting the manner in which the wound
was inflicted, was led to believe that the
unhappy and mysterious man had fallen the
victim of his own hand, and the deep
rooted melancholy that had obtained pos-
session of his mind and actions, rendered
it highly probable that this supposition was
correct. When first carried below, after his
wound had been staunch, he turned to his
wife and said in a tone scarcely audible,
"behold my prediction verified; you treated
lightly my superstitious feelings; but I had
a prescience that I should never tread on
earth again."

The violence of the storm every hour
increased, & towards noon all hands were
aloft, busily engaged among the rigging,
preparing to encounter a tempest that
threatened our destruction. In the midst
of the bustle the captain was summoned
below, as it was said Campbell was dead,
and his wife was dying. On entering the
cabin, Mrs. Campbell was discovered lying
on the bed in a swoon, beside the lifeless
body of her husband. The melancholy ex-
pression of Campbell's countenance still
remained fixed in death; but there was a
serenity about it which spoke more of hope
than despair, though every line plainly in-
dicated deep rooted wretchedness. Mrs.
Campbell was gently removed from the
body around which she clung in the agony
of grief.

It was a scene calculated to awaken the
sympathies of all present, and even the phi-
losophical Frenchman, "though all unused
to the melting mood," opened the sluices
of his heart, and his time-beaten cheek
was bedewed with a tear, though for years it
had been moistened alone by the sea or the
tempest. He caught my eye, and under-
stood what was passing in my mind; he
wiped his tears away, and in vain endeav-
oured to assume the philosopher again. As
we turned from the disconsolate woman,
the captain muttered to himself, "oui, oui,
je suis philosophe, mais, je suis homme."
I replied, "that being a man, it was impos-
sible that philosophy should deaden the
feelings to a scene of that description."
"I can bear," said he, "like Seneca or Di-
ogenes, whatever burthen may be cast on
my own shoulders, but not the afflictions
that are visited on the heads of others." I
grasped his hand; he understood the pres-
sure, and returned it.

The storm continued with unabated fury,
and as night approached, it was deemed
expedient to consign the remains of Camp-
bell to a watery grave. Preparations were
accordingly made, and the body was liter-
ally torn from the agonizing embrace of the
disconsolate wife, and wrapped in sailcloth
to receive the last human rites. It was
now night when the corpse was placed upon
deck. The captain, the passengers and
such of the crew as were not engaged,
stood around it. Becoming sorrow was
depicted in every countenance. Torches
were brought and I read a brief service
before consigning the body to the waves.
Having performed this duty, Mrs. Campbell
was gently raised from the corpse, over
which she had knelt during the service,
and two sailors taking hold of it by the
head and feet, committed it to the sea. The
heart broken widow swooned. The solemn
plunge was distinctly heard and immedi-
ately followed by a fiend like laugh. I
turned to discover whence this ill-timed
merriment proceeded, and beheld among
the crowd, the ghastly visage of the ship-
wrecked man. The clothing from his bed
was wrapped around him, and his features
were horribly distorted. He still laughed
hysterically, and as the light of the torches
rested on the dark surface of an ascending
billow, and disclosed where the unhappy
Campbell floated in his winding sheet, the
sailor pointed at it and shouted with laugh-
ter. We were all struck with amazement;
but on securing him we discovered that he
had become a maniac. The cause remain-
ed a mystery, but the physician ascribed
it to the agitation his mind must have un-
dergone at being innocently charged with
murder, and to having exposed himself to
the night breeze, whilst under the influence
of a burning fever. He considered the
explanation both learned and natural, and
as no one on board was profound or bold
enough to contradict a man whose business
it was to deal out life and death at pleasure,
his opinion was taken, as we usually take
physic, without examination, and conse-

quently received full as much credit as it
deserved.

Day after day passed on, and still the
contending elements threatened us with
destruction.—Our ship had become materi-
ally crippled by the violence and obstinacy
of the storm; alarm began to be felt by all
on board, and even the philosophical cap-
tain at length betrayed some apprehensions
for our safety. The sails and rigging were
torn away piece by piece, the masts were
splintered, and finally there was little left
but the bulk of the beautiful ship which had
a few days before sailed so proudly over
the waves. To add to our distress, on
trying the pumps we found that there were
four feet water in the hold. The alarm of
all on board increased, and I could perceive
by the lengthened physiognomy of the cap-
tain, that he had never stood more in need
of his philosophy than at that moment. He
however still stormed at the sailors to urge
them to exertion, and calmly quoted Seneca
to satisfy himself of the vanity of life.

The sailors laboured night and day at
the pumps to keep us afloat. We had
been driven in this manner at the mercy
of the waves for about a week, every day
the leak increasing, but as the wind was
favourable, and we constantly sailed in
nearly the same direction, we still hoped
to reach some haven in safety. On the tenth
day when even the most sanguine began to
despair, our drooping spirits were revived
by the sight of land. The sea was running
high, and we rapidly approached the coast,
but our feelings of joy at the prospect of
being rescued from the watery grave, were
now changed to those of terror, for the
helmsman had lost all control over the ship,
and there were breakers ahead, upon which
she must inevitably strike and go to pieces.
The captain foresaw the danger, and or-
dered the long boat to be got in readiness.
He then awaited patiently the moment that
should decide our fate. The interval was
truly awful, and as I stood gazing on the
coast now so near us, I felt that death in
the midst of the dreary waste of waters
would not have been so terrible as in
the sight of the haunts of men and a
place of safety. All were assembled on
deck; we drew near to the spot where the
furious waves were lashed into foam; every
eye was fixed upon it, and each held his
breath in dreadful suspense, as the wreck
was borne aloft by the irresistible surf that
was to dash it upon the pointed rocks in-
distinctly seen in the chasm beneath. The
vessel struck, which was denoted by a
shriek of terror. The long boat was hastily
lowered and we got on board as speedily
as practicable. The little captain even in
this extremity displayed the influence of the
precepts of Seneca & Baethus on his mind;
he was the last to leave the ship, though the
fury of the waves threatened every moment
to dash her to pieces. The boat pushed off
from the wreck. It was well manned, and
in a few minutes we were beyond the dan-
ger of the breakers. Our eyes were still
turned towards the ship which was labour-
ing to pass the shelving rock, when sud-
denly two figures appeared on board. Our
hearts sunk within us, and each anxiously
looked around to see if his friend were with
us. A voice near me, scarcely articulate
with grief, sobbed, "Oh my mother, my
dear mother!" I turned and beheld Mrs.
Campbell's child in the arms of the boat-
swain. Those left behind proved to be the
maniac and unhappy female, Mrs. Campbell.
The captain ordered the boat to put back,
and we endeavoured to approach the wreck,
but in vain. The safety of those in the
boat obliged us to desist; and with heavy
hearts we turned round the prow towards
the shore. The child continued to cry,
"my mother, my dear mother, Oh! take me
back to my mother," while the rough boat-
swain as he endeavoured to soothe her,
mingled his tears with hers.

The figures on the wreck appeared un-
concerned at their approaching fate. Mrs.
Campbell was seen kneeling at the feet of
the maniac, who stood in the attitude of
devotion. He placed his hand on her
head, and raised his eyes as if asking for-
giveness for her sins. He bent forward,
and touched her forehead with his lips. She
arose and fell upon his bosom. He gave
her one agonized embrace; her slender
form lay upon his left arm, and his right
was raised towards heaven. The ship
was thrown violently on the breakers, went
to pieces, and the objects of our solicitude
disappeared amid the waves.

We reached the shore in safety, and soon
learned that we were on the coast of Spain.
We found shelter in the cottages of the
peasants, and the succeeding day, as the
sailors were searching the strand for what-
ever might be washed ashore from the
wreck, they found the bodies of Mrs. Camp-
bell and the maniac, locked in each others
embrace; and as death had united those
who in life had been parted, we did not
break the mortal bond, but consigned them
to the same grave. The sorrow of the des-
titute orphan child touched the best feel-
ings of the roughest seaman's heart, and
the little Gascon lifted the mourner in his
arms, as the earth was heaped on the mor-
tal remains of her parents; and soothingly
said, "Poor unfortunate, you shall never
want while I have ought to give." He had
a widowed sister in Havre, under whose
protection he designed to place her. On
inquiring how she had escaped from the

wreck, the boatswain stated, that a few
moments before the vessel struck, the man-
iac had rushed upon deck, placed her in
his arms, and conjured him to save her
life.—He immediately disappeared in the
bustle and confusion that prevailed. He
had doubtless gone below, resolved to re-
main there and sink with the ship, as the
actual ills of this life were to him more
appalling than the untold suffering of the
life to come.

The Spanish peasants planted a rude
cross over their grave to denote the spot
where the shipwrecked strangers lie, and
a wandering monk sanctified it and offered
up an orison that their sleep might not be
disturbed.

After their interment the physician in-
formed us that he had some matters of in-
terest to communicate, which had been re-
laid to him in confidence by the shipwreck-
ed sailor, at a time when, as he said, he
had abandoned all hopes of safety, and he
wished to relieve his mind from the weight
of secret guilt.

"I committed his relation to paper,"
said the physician "as it fell from his lips,
but can convey no idea of the impassioned
strain in which it was delivered. His death
exonerates me from secrecy, for neither
the dead nor the living will be wronged by
what is contained in this paper." Saying
which he handed me a scroll containing the
following:—

"Campbell was long my friend; my
earliest and dearest friend; but for several
years past we have been as bitter foes as
ever walked the earth for each others
torment. His vengeful and hated image
even now is before me; his dying groan
rings through my brain, and his bloody
corpse presents itself whichever way I turn
as it appeared on that dreadful night when
it was consigned to the waters. I see it
now as when it rose upon the dark billow
that bore it forever from the sight of all
mankind—all but me? I loved him as a
brother, but like a villain I wronged him.
Ye, mine was the first breach of confidence:
I inflicted the first injury; and now the
accumulation of guilt and suffering rest on
my devoted head. He loved the poor,
guilty and broken hearted female who now
survives him. She then was innocent, and
I thought her rather a being of Heaven
than of earth. He made his love known
to me, regardless of the voice of friend-
ship and of honor, by the basest insinuation,
I supplanted him in her affections. It mat-
ters not what arts I used; they were those
of a demon, and proved but too successful.
The unsuspecting innocent maid discarded
him who deserved her, and placed her
hopes on a wretch defiled with duplicity
and baseness. We were married, Camp-
bell disappeared and from that moment
until we met on board this ship, I neither
saw nor heard of him. I knew he was an
enthusiast, but ill calculated to encounter
the disappointments of this world, and I
supposed that an early grave had closed
over his sorrows. The thought, horrible
as it was, allayed the pangs of my
feelings. My business necessarily drew
me from home for months together. Camp-
bell and my Louisa must have met during
my absence, when my villainy became di-
vulged, and was seen by them, no doubt,
in its blackest colours. If so, who can
blame them if in a moment of frenzy they
spurned aside the miscreant who stood be-
tween them and happiness. The immacu-
late and unspecked maid condemn without a
tear, but even I, though they have sunk me
to the lowest depth of human wretchedness,
cannot curse them.

"I pass over my life until the fatal time
when I was brought on board of the ship.
Oh! that I had undergone the most poignant
sufferings that death can inflict before I
had been rescued to perform the terrible
deed I have done, and live in this agony!
The spark of life was nearly extinct; I was
incapable to what was passing around me,
and when the ray of intellect broke on my
darkened imagination, the first objects that
presented themselves to my view, were
Campbell and my wife! The shock had
nearly accomplished the work that priva-
tion and the waves had left unfinished.
The fatal truth rushed like a torrent on
my mind; my bosom was rent with con-
tending passions; my brain ached, and a
veil of obscurity overclouded my reason.
While lying in my hammock, I occasionally
caught a glimpse of my innocent child
whilst at play; my heart revolted from it,
and I viewed it with the same abhorrence
that I should a young viper. Once the
feelings of a father came over me; the
mother's guilt was forgotten; and I called
the little innocent to me to receive her
father's dying blessing. I called her by
name; she raised her lovely face to me
certain from whence the sound proceeded
—her mother's smile was on her lips, and
that changed my blessing to a curse. I
would at that moment have given the uni-
verse had she not resembled her guilty
mother.

My shame and wreck of happiness now
engrossed all my thoughts. Sleeping and
waking, Campbell and my wife stood before
me.—In vain I sought for rest; they still
pursued me, and there was no fleeing from
them. My mind enfeebled by sickness
and anxiety, sunk beneath the conduct. I
became deranged.—The night that Camp-
bell received his death wound you may re-

member I was seized with a raging fever.
It imparted a preternatural strength to
my exhausted frame; my mind was burning
with revenge;—images the most horrible
presented themselves & goaded me to mad-
ness. I had a sailor's knife in my ham-
mock, I seized it and arose. My tread was
firm. I stifled a convulsive laugh, as my
bloody intent came across my imagination.
I stole softly to the gangway, and my heart
throbbed audibly with a fiendish joy as I
hurried upon deck. I paused for a moment;
the raging of the storm was in unison
with my feelings, and its coolness gave my
frame new vigor. A flash of lightning
showed me where my victim sat. I rushed
upon him and uttered my name; he sank
upon the deck beneath me, but soon regain-
ed his self possession. The struggle was
in silence; we both felt that it was for life
and vengeance, and I strained every nerve
to hurl him into the sea; my strength was
unequal to the task. The conflict now
became desperate, and I was near being
vanquished, when I drew the knife & bur-
ied it in his bosom. He sunk at my feet.
I see him now; I still hear the sound of
his body as it fell upon the deck, and the
shriek he gave as I stabbed him. Every
sense and feeling is engrossed in these; I
hear nought beside; see nothing but his
bleeding form; it has pursued me until
reason abandoned her station. I became
a maniac, and the image was more distinct
& terrible. I cannot fly from it; I feel it
will pursue me until the shadows of death
shut out the scenes of this life forever; and
then, Oh God! I fear that the impression
is so indelibly fixed in my soul, that in the
life to come I shall seek for rest in vain!"

Here ended the physician's manuscript.
Having read it to the captain, he observ-
ed, that philosophy is a cure for most evils
which Providence inflicts upon man, but it
is of no avail in cases like the present,
where the sufferer himself is the sole cause
of the evil he endures.

After having saved as much from the wreck
as practicable, we proceeded to Cadiz, and
thence took shipping to Havre. The little
philosopher, as he took a last view of the
wreck of his favourite vessel, said with a
sigh, "behold all that is left to me after
forty years toil and danger! I am now
old and penniless; but he whose mind is not
to be shaken by the vicissitudes of fortune
needs not her golden smiles to make him
happy." He kissed the child, leisurely
wiped his spectacles, took his Seneca from
his pocket, and in a few moments his ir-
reparable loss and the dangers he had just
escaped, were alike forgotten.—Album.

TITLES OF LAWS

Passed at the present session of our Le-
gislatre.

1. An act to alter and change the
name of James Tolly Howard, of Harford
county to that of James Walter Tolly.
2. An act to alter the time for the trans-
action of equity business in the county
courts of the first judicial district.
3. An act to change the name of John
Cullumber, and Ann his wife, and Mary
Ann his daughter, of Calvert county, to
the name of John Williams, Ann Williams
and Mary Ann Williams.
4. An act to alter and change the name of
James Mills, a minor of Dorchester coun-
ty, to that of James Applegarth.
5. An act to extend to Thomas St. Clair
of Harford county, the benefit of an act
passed February the eleventh, eighteen
hundred and twenty-two, chapter one hun-
dred and fifty-two, relating to public roads
in the several counties therein mentioned.
6. An act for the relief of Mary Hall, of
Worcester county.
7. An act for the relief of certain minors
therein mentioned.
8. An act to close up part of an old road
and make public, in lieu thereof, the new
road therein mentioned.
9. An act relative to public roads in
Prince Georges county.
10. An act to repeal an act, entitled,
an act to exempt the servants of overseers
of the county roads in Dorchester county
from doing duty on said roads, passed at
December session one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty three, and for other pur-
poses.
11. An act for the relief Wilson Carey
Seldon, senior, and Wilson Cary Seldon,
junior, citizens of Virginia.
12. An act to repeal an act of assembly,
entitled an act requiring the judges of the
fourth judicial district of this state to set
apart certain days for the transaction of
chancery business in said courts.
13. An act to divorce Catharine Will
and her husband George Will, of Freder-
ick county.
14. A supplement to an act, entitled an
act for the re-valuation of the real and per-
sonal property in Allegany county, passed
at December session, 1824.
15. An act to repeal an act relating to
the public roads in Talbot county, passed
at December session, 1825.
16. An act to confirm the proceedings
of the say court of Somerset county.
17. A supplement to the act, entitled an
act to authorize the governor and council
of Maryland to appoint the inspectors of
flour for this state.
18. A supplement to an act, entitled,
an act authorizing the commissioners to lay

out a road in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties.
19 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Male Free school of Baltimore.
20 An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Cecil county.
21 An act for the relief of negro Esther and others her descendants.
22 An act to authorise the levy court of Washington county to levy a sum of money, to be applied towards the erection of a bridge over the Conococheague creek on the road leading from Hagerstown to, Mercersburg.
23 An act extending the time for Fielder Cross, the collector of Prince George's county, to complete his collections.
24 An act to authorise the levy court of Frederick county to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.
25 An act to make valid a deed from John Miles to John Coulburn, late of Somerset county, deceased.
26 An additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor in Dorchester and Somerset counties.
27 An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Washington county.
28 An act respecting the town of Clear Spring in Washington county.
29 An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor in Montgomery county, and for other purposes.
30 An act to alter and amend so much of an act, entitled an act to lay out and open a road from Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington and George Town, as relates to the opening of said road through Montgomery county.
31 An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts.
32 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for incorporating a society to educate and maintain poor orphans, and other destitute female children, by the name of "The Orphan Charity School," and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.
33 An act to confirm certain proceedings of David Crawford, Alexander Mundell, John R. Wagrunder, junior, and John Hodges, commissioners appointed by an act of the last session of assembly to appropriate and expend certain moneys raised by lottery.
34 An act to provide for the repairing a certain bridge therein mentioned.
35 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax, in and for the city and county of Baltimore.
36 An act to amend and empower the justices of the levy court of Harford county, to convey a portion of public ground for the purposes therein mentioned.
37 An act to extend the time for Jas. Dirickson, late collector of Worcester county to complete his collection.
38 An act to authorise and empower James J. Bourne of Calvert county, to perfect a contract entered into by himself & Susan his wife, with Nathaniel Darr, of the said county, and for other purposes.
39 An act to prevent boats and other vessels from taking sand from that part of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac lying and being in Prince George's county.
40 An act to incorporate the Methodist Preachers Aid Society of Baltimore.
41 An act to alter and change the location of part of Hall's Cross Roads and Belle Air election districts in Harford county.
42 An act to ascertain and settle the salaries of the members of the council for the present year.
43 An act authorising the register of wills for Anne Arundel county to perfect the record of Joseph Chew's will.
44 An act for the relief of Elizabeth M. Brown, of Harford county.
45 A supplement to the act to provide for the preservation of the records belonging to the office of the clerk of Somerset county.
46 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Satterfield, of Caroline county.
47 An act to alter and change the name of Alexander Ewing, a minor, of Talbot county, to Alexander Ewing Dullley.
48 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis.
49 An act to incorporate a Mutual Beneficial Society in the city of Baltimore, by the name of Saint Patrick's Society.
50 An act for the relief of Michael De Young, of the city of Baltimore.
51 An act for the relief of Margaret Johns Key.
52 An act to alter the times of holding the county courts in Worcester and Somerset counties.
53 An act establishing a library for the use of the legislature.
54 An act for the benefit of Mary Davis, of Washington county.
55 An act to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned.
56 An act for the relief of Henrietta Maria Goldsborough, of Baltimore county.
57 An act relating to the register of the land office for the western and eastern shores.
58 An act to divorce Elizabeth Blakely, & her husband John Blakely of Baltimore county.
59 An act to incorporate a company in the city of Baltimore, to be called the Independent Fire Company.
60 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Smith of Washington county.
61 An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.
62 An act to divorce Ann Culverwell, and her husband William Culverwell of the city of Baltimore.
63 An act for the relief of Lucretia M. Watson, of Anne Arundel county.
64 A supplement to an act passed at December session 1823, entitled, an act to repeal an act passed at November session 1812.
65 An act for the building a new prison in Calvert county, and for other purposes.
66 An act to divorce William Scott, and Anne Maria Scott of the city of Baltimore.

67 An act to regulate and restrain the sale of lottery tickets within this state.
68 An act to confirm an act, entitled an act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.
69 An act for the relief of Christopher Wilson of Harford county.
70 An act to authorise the Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, to remove certain negroes from the state of Delaware to this state.
71 An act to provide for the preservation of the records belonging to the office of the clerk of Somerset county court.
72 An act relating to the removal of causes for trial to the third judicial district.
73 An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and for other purposes.
74 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties, passed at December session 1815 chapter 48.
75 An act to establish the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and constables residing in the city of Annapolis, and justices of the peace and constables of Anne Arundel county, in certain cases therein mentioned.
76 An act to appoint commissioners to change the divisional line between the second and third election districts in Worcester county, in order that the said third election district may be thereby enlarged.
77 An act to change the christian name of Thomas Littleton Robins, the infant son of James B. Robins, late of Worcester county, deceased.
78 An act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
79 An act to authorise the sale of the real estate of James W. S. Weems, late of Prince George's county, deceased.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

The speaker laid before the house a return from the presiding judges of the several election districts in Dorchester county and also copies of the several certificates prepared on the day of election by the attending judges of said districts, transmitted by the clerk of said county, relative to the election held to supply the place of Samuel L. Raleigh, esquire, whose seat in this house was vacated on the first instant; which had been communicated to him this morning, by the chancellor and the governor and council; read and referred to the standing committee on elections and privileges.

Daniel Sullivan, esquire, who has been returned as a delegate, duly elected for Dorchester county, to supply the vacancy caused by the seat of Samuel L. Raleigh, esquire, as a member of this house, having been vacated, appeared, and having been duly qualified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Allen Warfield, esquire a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, took his seat as a member of the house of delegates.

A resolution in favour of George Price, of Talbot county.

A resolution in favour of Gideon Gambrel of Caroline county; and a resolution in favour of William Jacobs, of Hampshire county, in the state of Virginia; severally passed by this house on Friday the 16th instant.

An act for the relief of certain negroes therein mentioned, of Talbot county.

An act authorising the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Greensborough in Caroline county; severally passed by this house yesterday, were sent to the senate for their concurrence therein.

Mr. Teackle, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the commissioners of the tax may be appointed by the levy court; referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on ways and means, submitted the following report:

The committee on ways and means, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the subjoined preamble and resolution; the propriety of the measure proposed, has been demonstrated by the experience of the late state's agent of the western shore.

By order,

Jacob S. Smith, Com. Clk.

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 20.

Whereas, much embarrassment, and useless labour, has devolved upon the treasurers of this state, and much unnecessary legislation has been occasioned, by the law imposing the additional charge of nine per centum upon certain officers: And whereas, the said officers have been uniformly released from the said charge, upon application to the legislature, therefore Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, that each of the treasurers of this state be & they hereby are authorised and empowered to close the accounts of public debtors on their having paid, since eighteen hundred and twenty one, or upon their paying hereafter, the principal sum of their debts due unto the state, with interests thereon at six per centum per annum.

Which was twice read, by special order concurred in, and the preamble and resolution thereto subjoined, were assented to, and sent to the senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Speed submitted the following resolution with the accompanying address, viz.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring. That the following address be presented to his excellency the governor.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

The General Assembly conceive it to be their duty to call your attention to the conduct of a member of the judiciary of this state. It appears to this general assembly, from satisfactory proof, that the

intemperate habits of Wm. H. Ward, one of the associate judges of the sixth judicial district, are wholly incompatible with his official character and usefulness, and that he has failed to give that attendance on the courts which the nature of his appointment and the interest of the public absolutely require.

You are therefore requested, immediately on the receipt of this address, to remove the said William H. Ward from his office of associate judge.

Which was twice read, and on motion by Mr. Speed, it was Ordered, that the same be referred to the consideration of the standing committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Speed also submitted the following order, viz.

Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to summons witnesses to give testimony in the case of William H. Ward, one of the associate judges of the sixth judicial district.

Which having been twice read, Mr. Campbell moved, that the said order be laid upon the table.

After debate thereon, Mr. Speed asked and obtained permission of the house to withdraw the said order.

Mr. Peach then offered the following orders, viz.

Ordered, That the chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be authorised and requested, to address a letter to the honorable William H. Ward, informing him, that charges have been preferred against him to this house, involving his judicial character, and requesting him to produce before the said committee such evidence as he may think, will tend to his exculpation.

Ordered further, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be authorised and empowered, to summons such witnesses as the said committee may think necessary to testify in the case of said William H. Ward, whether for or against him.

Which having been also twice read, Mr. Campbell moved, that the said order be laid upon the table. And the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative.

The said orders were then adopted.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

On motion by Mr. John W. Thomas, the house agreed to reconsider their determination of yesterday, referring the resolution with the accompanying address, relative to the removal from office of Judge Ward, to the consideration of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, and adopting the orders submitted by Mr. Peach relating to that subject.

When Mr. John W. Thomas submitted the following preamble and order:

Whereas this house have learned that the Honorable William H. Ward, an associate judge of the 6th judicial district, is now languishing on the bed of sickness, and that it is unreasonable to expect that he will be able, during the short time that the legislature will remain in session, to appear before this house, to defend himself against the charges that have been preferred against him, and to condemn him unheard, upon accusation, would be cruel in the extreme, therefore, Ordered, That the resolution & order, which were yesterday referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice, relative to the removal of Judge Ward, be & the same are hereby rescinded.

Which having been twice read, on motion by Mr. Du Val, the said order was amended, by striking out the last word thereof "rescinded," and substituting therefor, the word "suspended."

The said preamble and order, so amended as above, were then adopted.

Mr. Dennis, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in said county. And,

By Mr. Done, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, also praying a new assessment and valuation of property, in said county; which two last mentioned petitions were severally referred to the committee already appointed on the subject.

Also by Mr. Done, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties, praying an act to revive and amend an act passed at November session 1812, (chapter 153,) which provided for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of said town.

Mr. Sappington, as chairman of the committee on elections and privileges, delivered the following report, which was twice read and concurred in, viz.

The committee of elections and privileges, in addition to their former reports respectfully beg leave to report—That they have examined the returns of an election held in Dorchester county, to supply the vacancy in the delegation from said county, occasioned by the disqualification of Samuel L. Raleigh, esquire, and find by said returns, that Daniel Sullivan, esquire is duly elected and returned a member of this house.

A resolution relating to the records of Talbot county court, endorsed, "dissevered from."

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Goldsborough presented the petition of Joseph Ennals, of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act for the condemnation of a small piece of land at the mouth of Cambridge creek, in said county, for the establishment and benefit of a tide mill.

Mr. Teackle, from the committee on

ways and means, delivered the following report; which was read and laid on the table, viz.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to the state's claim on the government of the U. States, for expenditures in the last war with Great Britain, having heretofore deferred a special notice of the claim for principal, and proceeded to the consideration of the interest claimed upon the capital admitted, or which may, hereafter, be admitted by the accounting officers of the general government, beg leave to submit a further report.

From the documents referred to, it appears that in the course of the last summer, a critical investigation of these claims was instituted by the executive department of this state, and that the recovery of \$10,429 49 on account of principal, and 4,980 59 for interest on that sum, making together, 15,409 08, was the result of that investigation. And it further appears, that these sums have been received into the state's treasury of the western shore.

In the examination of the papers, connected with this subject, the lamentable absence of a due regard to essential system, or order of proceedings, on the part of the responsible officers, was manifest in the want of the vouchers proper to substantiate the expenditures of the public money; and for the recovery of so considerable a capital, it would seem that we are more indebted to the persevering energy, and commanding influence of the executive, than to the legal authentication of our demands, as the major part was without documentary evidence, & supported only by bare presumption. But having thus recovered so large an amount, and seen the facts, which have been elicited & developed by this inquiry, we have cause to hope, that from the efficient exertions of that department a further allowance on miscellaneous accounts, may hereafter be obtained, and that those exertions will continue to be employed, the committee are warranted in entertaining the fullest confidence and expectation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Mr. Speed rose and said, in effect, that he had a few days since, in compliance with a sense of public duty, moved in the house a resolution with an address to the executive relative to a member of the judiciary. That, that resolution and address had, at his instance, been referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice. Since this reference was made, the committee have received satisfactory information that the very feeble state of health of the individual implicated, makes it impossible for him to appear before them or before this house. He (Mr. Speed) now rose to make known to the house his willingness, that the proceedings, above alluded to, should be indefinitely postponed or even rescinded; if the committee and house should think that the peculiar circumstances of the case called for, or would justify this forbearance.

Mr. Tyson, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, submitted the following preamble and order; which were twice read and adopted, viz.

Whereas it is represented to the committee on grievances and courts of justice, that the honorable William H. Ward, an associate judge of the sixth judicial district, is confined by serious indisposition, which is likely to continue and prevent his attendance, in pursuance of an order of this house, before said committee, during the present session; therefore, the committee beg leave to submit the following order:

Ordered, That all the proceedings in relation to the said William H. Ward be rescinded.

Mr. Chapman, (chairman of the committee on the part of this house,) from the joint committee of both branches of the legislature, upon the general fee bill, laid before the respective houses, at the commencement of the present session, under the authority of the resolution, No. 99 passed at the last session, delivered the following report, accompanied by the said bill, with sundry amendments proposed by the said joint committee to be made thereto, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the general fee bill prepared and reported by Gideon Pearce, Esq. having acted in conjunction with the committee on the part of the senate, on the same subject, beg leave to report—That the joint committee have had the same under consideration frequently, and propose sundry amendments, which they herewith report, together with the original bill.

In order that the legislature may act upon the said bill during the present session, the joint committee have agreed to make this hasty report; the difficulties of the subject, and their other legislative duties, having prevented them from bestowing on it that attention which it merits.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order, Jacob S. Smith, Com. Clk.

Amendments proposed by the joint committee of the senate and house of delegates to the general fee bill, laid before each branch of the legislature of Maryland, at December session 1826, under the authority of the resolution (No. 99) passed at December session 1825.

Which having been read, on motion by Mr. Brooke, the said report, with the accompanying bill and the proposed amendments thereto, were made the order of the day for Monday next, the 26th instant.

And the usual number of copies of the said report, with the proposed amendments, were ordered to be, in the mean time, printed.

Mr. Samuel R. Smith, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to the commissioners of the tax of Worcester county, have examined its de-

tails, and beg leave to report the same without amendment.

And the house accordingly adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the regular and ordinary progress of the business of the house, conformably to the rules thereof, was suspended, for the purpose of considering a bill, which he then reported, entitled, An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of a lot of land at the mouth of Cambridge creek, in Dorchester county, for the erection and establishment of a tide-mill. And the said bill having been read the first, and, by special order, the second time, was considered and passed.

Mr. Banning rose in his place, and after announcing the death of Mr. Bennett, offered the following message; which was twice read, agreed to, and sent to the senate for their concurrence therein, viz.

By the House of Delegates, February 23, 1827.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

In the discharge of a melancholy duty, we have to inform you of the decease of Thomas P. Bennett, Esquire, a delegate from Talbot county, and a member of this house. As a testimonial of respect to his memory, we propose, that the members of both branches of the legislature, convene to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of joining in procession at the state-house, and of attending the corpse of the deceased, to the steam-boat Maryland; by which, it is contemplated, to convey the body to the eastern shore.

By order, Gideon Pearce, Clk.

Mr. Banning also submitted the following order:

Ordered, That Messrs ———, be a committee to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the conveyance of the body of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. deceased, late a delegate from Talbot county, to the eastern shore.

Which was twice read, and the blank therein being filled with the names of Messrs. Banning, Denny, Price, Hall, Harcastle and Keene, it was adopted.

Mr. Banning then proposed the following resolution; which was twice read, by a special order, and assented to, viz.

Resolved, That the members of the legislature, in respect to the memory of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. late a delegate from Talbot county, who departed this life while attending to the discharge of his official duties, wear the usual mourning, during the remainder of the session, and that the expense of conveying his body to the eastern shore, be placed on the journal of accounts.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message; which was read, viz.

By the Senate, Feb. 23.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, The senate have received with regret the melancholy intelligence contained in your message, of the death of Thomas P. Bennett, esquire, late a member of the house of delegates; and accede to your proposal to convene to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and to join the procession, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased.

By order, W. Kilty, Clk.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States in the Columbus and Saodusky Turnpike Company, was considered, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was read the third time and passed. The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States was read the third time and passed; Ayes 28—Noes 18. On motion of Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, (the bill to provide for the trial of claims to lands in the States of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified,) was taken up and considered. Some discussion arose in consequence of the motion of Mr. Dickerson to lay the bill on the table, with a view to take up the Woollens bill. The motion being negatived, the provisions of the bill were discussed by Messrs. Smith, of South Carolina, Reed, and Kane.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the Military Appropriation Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the clause moved by Mr. Vance as an amendment, making an appropriation for the Georgia Militia Claims, was agreed to. Some reductions were made in the army contingencies, and the appropriation for subsistence. The resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was again discussed by Mr. F. Johnson, who had not concluded his remarks, when the discussion was arrested by the Speaker.

TUESDAY Feb. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Woollens bill was taken up. Mr. Berrien moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion this motion was rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommend the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloth. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommend the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool after the 1st of January, 1828; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. Reed moved to recommend the bill for an inquiry and report, whether the duties imposed be prohibitory; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Other motions

were made and rejected, when the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, postponed to, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Rowan presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, appropriating of the objects of the Colonization Society. The Senate resumed the bill providing for the trial of land claims in several States and Territories. Mr. Johnson, of La., moved an amendment, which was discussed at great length.

In the House of Representatives, the Military Appropriation bill was again discussed, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were all concurred in. Mr. F. Johnson resumed his observations on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and had not concluded when the Speaker arrested the discussion. The House took a recess from about 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the House took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of "the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the states of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was resumed, the motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. F. Johnson continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Saunders but had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the Speaker. The House then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service, and the House was engaged the whole of the day, until 9 o'clock in the evening, on the clause making an appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of internal improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 101 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department, was read twice, and referred. Mr. Johnson called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. The measure was opposed, as superceding the Woolens Bill, which was a special order, but was carried—Ayes 26. Nays 19. Mr. Smith, of Md. offered a substitute for the bill reported from the Committee of Commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. Silas replied, in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. Smith, and defended the views of the Committee.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill establishing sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Navy, which, with some amendments moved by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Mr. F. Johnson, finished his observations in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Houston obtained the floor for to-day, to speak in reply.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1827, was read twice and referred. Two hours were spent in the consideration of Executive business. The consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the U. States and the colonies of Great Britain was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting clause, and to substitute other provisions, still pending. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment to the amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Houston spoke at some length in defence of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders but had not concluded when the Speaker again arrested the discussion. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and the bill making appropriations for fortifications, severally passed through Committee of the Whole, and were reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill making appropriations for the Navy, was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

In the Senate yesterday the bill from the other House, making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. The consideration of the Bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, still pending. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Smith, and in support of the Bill as reported. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which, after much discussion, was agreed to—Ayes 32.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was suspended by a discussion which took place on the report of the Select Committee, appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session; and this discussion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the Speaker in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on a Bill making appropriations for the erection of barracks, store-houses, &c. a bill

making appropriations for the public buildings, and a Bill making appropriation for the library; all which bills were reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Peter, referring it to the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of purchasing the Medals belonging to General Washington, which have been advertised for public sale.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Fairchild of the brig Abeona, sailed from Gibraltar on the 14th of January, and informs that he sailed in company with the Melville and Winsor Castle, line of battle ships, for Lisbon, these vessels having two days before arrived there in two days from Lisbon, expressly to take on board the 23d and 63d British regiments, which was done and they sailed in haste. These regiments consisted of about 1200 men. Other vessels had been sent up the Straits for more troops, in consequence of the disturbances at Lisbon. Ten thousand troops were ordered from the nearest British depots, and this number was expected at Lisbon from the Straits.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle Jan. 12. Portugal.—Yesterday's mail brought the Lisbon Gazette of the 28th, 29th, & 30th ult. The two last Nos. makes no mention of the movements or positions of either the Constitutionalists or the Insurgent troops; but that of the 28th contains an extract from official dispatches respecting the same, of which the following is the substance:

On the 25th the Brigadier Claudino was on his march to Mortagua, where he was to effect a junction with Brigadier Azeredo, thus covering Coimbra, and even approaching Vizeu. On the same day Brigadier Azeredo wrote from the same point [Mortagua] confirming the account of the occupation of Vizeu by the Marquis de Chaves' band. Brigadier Azeredo was waiting for Brigadier Claudino, for the purpose of marching upon Tondella, Vizeu, &c. Nothing new had occurred on the line of the Tago. Colonel Zagal's troops had been attacked at the Miserella bridge by a numerous body of Insurgents, and had lost a few men killed and wounded; but the enemy had ultimately been repulsed.

The Marquis of Angeja was to march in the direction of Salamanca on the 23d. The day before, at 11 at night, Count Villa Flor had reported, that his division occupied Caria, Peraboa and Covilha; that Brigadier John Silveria (who notwithstanding the bad state of his health, and the defection of some of his relations, renewed to the Princess Regent, under the same date, the assurance of his loyalty and devotedness) had marched that very day to B-lmonte and Sortilha; that he (the count) had caused P-namacor to be occupied by a body of militia; and that, on the 23d, he intended to proceed to Gaurda, whence he would watch the movements of the rebels.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes closed on the 23d December. The Princess Regent was prevented by indisposition from attending, but the minister of the interior, in her name, spoke with confidence of the condition of the country, referred to the promptitude and generosity with which England had granted her aid, and announced the betrothing of the Infant Don Miguel to Queen Mary II. as an event eminently calculated to put an end to the existing differences, as it left the intrigues without a shadow of a pretence. The new Cortes were to meet on the 23d January.

The only American arrival we notice, is that of the brig Hyperion, Bonney, from Havana, on January 10.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

We respectfully inform the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, who may wish to patronize this establishment, that John Donovan, Esqr. has kindly consented to continue our agent in that place—Those of our patrons who are indebted for Subscription, &c. are requested to call on him and settle the same.

MORGAN.—The Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, Peregrine Maitland, offers 50 pounds reward for information concerning Morgan, who is, according to information communicated to him by the Governor of New York, supposed to be forcibly detained in some part of the province of Upper Canada.—New York paper.

POOR MORGAN.—A friend informed us yesterday that his brother rode on Saturday with a gentleman of veracity from Black Rock, who assured him that a joint committee from Buffalo and Batavia had at length discovered the dead body of Morgan, with his throat cut from ear to ear & his heart torn out just hanging by the roots in the clefts of the rocks under the sheet of the cataract of Niagara!—Waterloo N. Y. Patriot.

At the proper time, that is, when those interested shall have made all they can by the sale of Morgan and Miller's book, which professes to reveal the secrets of masonry we have no doubt but Morgan will be forthcoming. We come to this conclusion from a consideration of the following facts: The persons who it is said carried him off and executed him, could have had no motive for so doing the object of which would have been equivalent to the penalty they incurred: If they intended to prevent the publication of the book, the removal and execution of Morgan were not the most likely means to obtain the object, as the event

has proved: And those who were ingenious enough to project and execute such a tragedy, must have had sense enough to know that the object of it—the suppression of the publication and circulation of the book, would have been entirely defeated, by the popular excitement and curiosity created by it. It is believed that the whole affair is an extensive and deep laid scheme to make money, by the sale of a book, which would have met nothing but contempt, had there been no extraordinary means used to excite public curiosity. The description of the situation in which the Waterloo paper quoted above, says the body of Morgan was found, 'with his throat cut from ear to ear and his heart torn out just hanging by the roots,' is couched in language so exactly imitative of that of several extracts we have seen made from Morgan's book, that we cannot doubt the correctness of our conclusions. S.

For the Easton Gazette.

On the distribution of land and water on the globe.

To the geographical observer, the distribution of land and water, appears evidently the result of contrivance and design. Thus the Arctic or Northern Ocean, acts as a counterpoise to the antipodal or southern ocean; the Atlantic to the Pacific; & Europe, Asia and Africa counterbalances the American continent. But why is more than two thirds of the globe covered with water? To this we reply, that from the sea are exhaled all those vapours which are formed into clouds; and the vast expanse of ocean, immense as it may appear, is perhaps no more than adequate to supply a sufficiency of clouds, which descend in showers to fertilize the earth. If the cavities, then, which contain the sea, were deeper, and consequently its superficies diminished, the evaporation would be inadequate to afford a sufficient quantity of rain; inasmuch, as evaporation is always in proportion to the surface, and not to the depth. But not only do the clouds which emanate from the sea, essentially contribute to vegetation; but their suspension in the Northern regions, has a considerable tendency to temper the intense rigour of the atmosphere. And in the equinoctial regions, the heat would be insupportable, when the sun passes the zenith, were it not for vast collections of clouds, and a profusion of rain, which periodically occur at that time, and which render it the coolest season in their year.

But in addition to these circumstances, the sea by percolation, penetrates the remotest part of the globe, and furnishes us with springs, which are an invaluable acquisition to man. The superfluous waters of these springs, uniting with rain from rivers; some of which are flowing thousands of miles, empty themselves into the ocean, in order to supply that vacancy which their absence had occasioned.

And, spite of pride, in erring reason's spite, One truth is clear.—Whatsoever is, is right.

HERNICUS.

The bachelors of New York are bestirring themselves manfully for the ball which they are to give this week, in aid of the Greek fund.

The New Tariff.—By letters from Boston we learn that a remonstrance upon the woolen bill is receiving signatures in that city. The following letter written on Wednesday to the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, will show with what zeal the traders and even the manufacturers, there have taken this matter in hand. The last sentence of the letter deserves particular attention:—

"The memorial has gone on to-day, with about 500 signatures: nearly all of which were obtained in the course of three or four hours. Had 24 hours more been allowed, three fourths at least of all the men of business in the city would have signed. Many of the Manufacturers are among the signers; and should the bill pass, I will venture to say that the most enlightened and fair-minded among the manufacturers will, the next session of Congress, join in petition for its repeal. Many of the signatures to the woolen petitions were obtained under an idea that no higher duties were wanted but merely a change in the mode of collecting, that smuggling might be prevented."

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the first instant, Mrs. Amelia H. wife of Mr. Samuel F. Kennard of this place, after a very protracted illness which she bore with that Christian fortitude and resignation peculiar to her character. Cut off in the flower of youth, she had no wish to live but to contribute to the happiness of an affectionate husband and his friends, who are numerous, as well as that of her parents and relations who live in her native state of Massachusetts. Perhaps no young person ever had more correct opinions of the Christian religion than Mrs. K. for though possessed of every virtue which could adorn human nature, she looked for salvation only through the merits of a Redeemer, "who died that we might be made alive." "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labours."

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this morning at 11 o'clock from her late residence to the Episcopal Church, where Service will be performed, & from thence to the new burial ground near Easton.

Departed this life on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Capt. James Goldsborough.

Departed this life on the 23d ult. at Annapolis, Thomas P. Bennett, Esqr. in the 34th year of his age, a member of the House of Delegates from Talbot county. Possessed of excellent natural abilities, improved by a good education, he promised fair to become a useful and beneficial to the community, as he was amiable and beloved in the private walks of life. The only child of his fond and loving parents, he more than returned their love, by his kind and filial deportment; and in the several relations of son, husband, parent and citizen, he won the good will of all who

knew him; and deeply interested the feeling of strangers at his untimely dissolution. His remains were attended by a Committee of the House of Delegates, from Annapolis to this place, and on Sunday last followed by the largest concourse of sympathizing citizens we have ever seen assembled on a like occasion, were deposited in the earth at his residence at "Peach Blossom," amid the inexpressible anguish of his disconsolate parents, wife and children and relations, the sorrow of the community generally, and tears of his Masonic brethren—"Farewell—we shall meet again." At Baltimore, on the 17th instant, in the 38th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, Colonel Jacob Hindman, of the Army of the United States.

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangement, appointed by the House of Delegates, of Maryland, and the Superintendent, who attended the corps of the late Thomas P. Bennett, Esqr. from Annapolis to Easton, tender their sincere thanks for the kind reception they met with from the inhabitants of Easton, and for the hospitality of Mr. Lowe, the proprietor of the Hotel at which they were entertained—They tender to the Fraternity of Ancient York Masons, their sincere thanks for their promptness and alacrity in convening their Lodge at so very short a notice, and uniting in the procession and ceremonies at the grave.

WM. P. FARRINGTON, Jr.

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangement, and Superintendent.

March 3.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

This commodious vessel will commence the season and pursue her routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton on the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of every week at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis: Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Baltimore where she will arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and FRIDAY of every week at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and leave Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock and proceed to Easton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. But in proceeding on the routes and on the days above mentioned she shall always on due notice or signal touch at Banning's Mills, Oxford, and Castle Haven, both going and returning, and take up or land passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Annapolis; and, remaining there till 2 o'clock, return to Baltimore at 6 o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at half past 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown where she will arrive at 12 o'clock, touching at Queenstown, or at such place on Corson Creek as may be hereafter appointed: Returning she will leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock, and touching at the said intermediate place will arrive at Baltimore at half past 7 o'clock the same evening.

At each and every of the said places passengers, and, where practicable, horses, carriages, and other articles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on board, will be received.

The rates of passage-money to be as follows:—

For every passenger from Easton, or the Landings on Thru Haven, or from Castle Haven, to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2 50
For Ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven, to Annapolis, or the reverse 2 00
For Ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00
For Ditto from Baltimore to Chestertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 50

For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same fare as for a passenger.

For every four wheel Carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore or the reverse 3 00

For every two wheel Carriage from place to place as mentioned in the last rule 1 50

For every four wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 2 00

For every two wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00

For every passenger, horse, or gig from Easton to Castle Haven, or the reverse 50

And for every four wheel Carriage from, or to, Easton and Castle Haven 1 00

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 25

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 75

Articles of Merchandise or other things which may conveniently be received and laden on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board the packets.

For every sheep or hog or animal of the like size carried from any one of the said places to the other, if more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the Commander.

In the passages between Baltimore and Annapolis, and between Baltimore and Chestertown, if any passenger going in the Boat shall also return the same day, the fare shall be charged but as for going or returning only, and not for both.

Under no inducement shall more steam be employed than is necessary for her ordinary voyages.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner. The fare for any Meal not to exceed 50 cents, nor Liquors to be charged beyond Tavern rates.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 3. 4w

The Editor of the Newspapers printed at Chestertown, Centerville, and Cambridge, are requested to publish the above notice in their respective Journals, and to present their bills to the Commander.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A well assorted supply of genuine Garden Seeds just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, for sale on the lowest terms for Cash by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo. 3d, 1827.

Orphans' Court, Somerset county.

February the 13th, 1827.

On application of Daniel Maddux, Executor of Marcey Maddux, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton.

True copy,

JAMES POLK, Reg'r.

of Wills for Somerset county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Marcey Maddux late of Somerset county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord, 1827.

DANIEL MADDUX, Ex'r.

of Marcey Maddux, deceased.

March 3 5w

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore. Resolved, That there be exhibited at Easton a Cattle Show and Fair of Animals, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures during the ensuing Autumn; and that THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the first, second, and third days of November, be the days appointed for this purpose.

RICHARD SPENCER, Secretary.

Easton, 23d Feb. 1827.—[March 3 4w]

The Editor of the American Farmer, and those of papers printed on the Eastern Shore, friendly to the Improvements of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to publish this notice in their respective Journals.

Notice.

The President of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county Maryland requests a meeting of the members at the Episcopal Church in Easton on Friday the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

March 3.

Notice.

The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 13th inst. (March) to appoint Constables—and on Tuesday the 3d day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads.

By Order,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 3

Notice.

The Subscriber has now waited until the opening of the Navigation which has given every person an opportunity of sending off their grain to enable them to pay their County Tax and he now begs the favour of all those that have not paid their accounts, to call on him at his office in Easton, or pay his deputies in their respective districts when they call on them on or before the first day of April next, as no further indulgence can be given; after that time, he must proceed as the law directs to collect the same.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER, Collector.

March 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Dashiell late of Somerset county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under our hands this first day of March, 1827.

JOHN S. CHOCSETT,

MATHIAS DASHIELL, Adm'rs

March 3 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public Vendue, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th inst. all his Household & Kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. & attendance given by

WILLIAM NEWNAM.

March 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Queponco) Worcester county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of March, A. D. 1827.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 13

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

The following lines were written in memory of Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. late a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland for Talbot county, by a friend and brother Mason.

TO THE MEMORY OF A FRIEND.

He's gone, the much lov'd husband's dead,
The father kind, the son so dear,
Our friend—our brother's spirit's fled,
And claims the tribute of a tear.

Tears will be shed and let them flow,
From love and friendship's weeping eyes,
They're due to him who is laid low,
His dear remembrance claims our sighs.

He's gone alas, and left us here,
Over his clay cold corpse to mourn,
We follow to the grave his bier,
And shall he never more return?

Dear Husband—Father—Son, Farewell,
Friend—Brother—Oh! We cannot part,
How deep our grief no tongue can tell,
Or speak the anguish of each heart.

He's gone—O! no—to scenes above,
The spirit of the dead ascends,
Where all is glory, all is love,
And where he finds far better friends.

And we shall follow in our turn,
And we with him shall meet again,
And yet we cannot cease to mourn,
He's gone—and this is cause for pain.
Feb. 24, 1827.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

As the object of your paper is sometimes to amuse, as well as instruct; permit me to present to you a few stanzas from the works of the justly celebrated Dr. Goldsmith. As the works of that distinguished Poet, are in the hands of but few individuals, I think your readers of taste and discernment, will be pleased with the ease, elegance and simplicity, of the following verses.

AN ELEGY

ON THE GLORY OF HER SEX
MRS. MARY BLAIZE.

Good people all with one accord,
Lament for Madam Blaize
Who never wanted a good word,
From those who spoke her praise.

The needy seldom pass'd her door,
And always found her kind,
She freely lent to all the poor—
Who left a pledge behind.

She strove the neighbourhood to please,
With manners wondrous winning;
And never followed wicked ways,
Unless when she was sinning.

At church, in silks and satins new,
With hoop of monstrous size;
She never slumber'd in her pew,
But when she shut her eyes.

Her love was sought, I do aver,
By twenty beaux and more,
The king himself has follow'd her,
When she has walk'd before.

But now her wealth and finery's fled,
Her hangers-on cut short all;
The doctors found, when she was dead,
Her last disorder mortal.

Let us lament, in sorrow sore,
For Kent street well may say,
That had she lived a twelve-month more,
She had not died to day.
American Edition, Vol. 5, page 147.

THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

The following probably overcharged, but curious account of this eccentric character appears in a Paris paper:—"Some persons knowing but imperfectly this model of originality, past, present, and to come, and appearing desirous to learn something more respecting him, we think it may be agreeable if we collect such anecdotes respecting such a singular personage as are well calculated, to enrich the history of human oddities. No one has higher claims to a distinguished place in such history than M. Egerton, who has for several years borne the name of Lord Bridgewater. Those who have once seen—nay, those who have never seen a meagre personage drag himself along supported by two huge lacquies, with his sugar loaf hat, slouched down over his eyes, cannot fail to recognize him. An immense fortune enabled him to gratify the most caprices that ever passed through the head of an Englishman. If he be lent a book, he carries his politeness so far as to send it back or rather have it conducted home in a carriage. He gives orders that two of his most stately steeds be comparisoned under one of his chariots, and the volume, reclining at ease in the lord's landau, arrives, attended by four footmen in costly livery, at the door of its astounded owner. His carriage is frequently to be seen filled with his dogs. He bestows great care on the feet of these dogs, and orders them boots, for which he pays as dearly as his own. Lord Bridgewater's custom is an excellent one for the boot maker; for besides the four feet of each of his dogs, the supply of his own two feet must give constant employment to several operatives.

He puts on a new pair of boots every day, carefully preserving those he has once worn, and ranging them in order; he commands that none shall touch them, but takes himself great pleasure in observing how much of the year he has each day past, by viewing the state of his boots. Lord Egerton is a man of few acquaintances, and very few of his countrymen have got as far as the dining hall. His table, however is

constantly set out with a dozen covers, and served by suitable attendance. Who then are his privileged guests? No less than a dozen of favorite dogs, who partake of lord's dinner, seated very gravely in arm-chairs, each with a napkin round his neck, and a servant behind to attend his wants.

These honourable quadrupeds, as if grateful for such delicate attentions, comport themselves during the time of repast with a decency and decorum which would do more than honor to a party of gentlemen; but if by any chance, one of them should, without due consideration, obey the natural instinct of his appetite, and transgress any of the rules of good manners, his punishment is at hand. You, perhaps, gentle reader, suppose that corporal punishments are meant as the walls of the capital so eloquently but so ineffectually define it, but no—you are mistaken, 'tis in his self-love that the offender is punished. The day following the day of his offence the dog dines and even dines well; but not at lord's and as becomes a dog to dine; banished to the antechamber, and dressed in livery, he eats in sorrow the bread of shame and picks the bone of mortification, while his place at table remains vacant till his repentance has merited a generous pardon. We have not been able to learn what dress Lord Egerton puts on his domestics, when he has cause to be dissatisfied with their service.

NATURAL HISTORY.—We learn the following particulars from one of the proprietors of the red free stone quarry, at Chatham, on the banks of the Connecticut river, opposite to Middletown, a quarry that has been worked for a long time, and has furnished the "materiel" for many of the public works and buildings.

The formation rises in a bluff from the river, of about 70 feet in height, from high water mark. It had been quarried, so that there was a horizontal platform, of about 70 feet in depth, on a level of about 15 feet above the high water level of the river. The stones were in layers of regular formation, in beds connected by seams, and the stones thrown up without blasting.

In removing one of these layers, a spring burst out from a "seam" of about 3 or 4 inches width, and 7 or 8 feet depth, at the distance of 8 rods from the margin of the river and 15 feet above its high water mark, and the overflow on the platform was soon discovered to be alive with trout. Many of them were taken by the hand and some of them kept in wells in the neighbourhood until they attained to a larger size. Under the stone which lay over the opening of the spring, the fish would often show themselves and dart back into the interior on being alarmed. This river was formerly celebrated for its salmon, (now almost unknown there,) but we never heard of its tributary streams being much stocked with trout. The probability is, that this Chatham Spring is connected with the river by an opening which passed through the quarry, and communicated with a fountain in the interior, in which the trout found "food & lodging," such as suited them.

N. Y. Times.

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE, Dc.
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHIL'A. PATENT SHOES,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 21

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec. 16

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, and it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Salisbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. SMITH
WILSON SALSBURY

Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheelwright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Jan. 20, 1827.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public; in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the ressure of the times, intends regulating his rates accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 tf

Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP HORNEY.

Tilghman's Island, Feb. 10.

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent,
of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 10w

Easton & Baltimore Packet. THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet. THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge. The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with Mr. Bennett Tomlinson at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage.

The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

N. B. An experienced Clerk is wanted to attend to the above business, to whom liberal wages will be given.

R. J. T.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHATEVER EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.
Dec. 23

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on THURSDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 23d days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased

Notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.
Feb. 17 w

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '75 and '76. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of this Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these Works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt & dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

Feb. 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny at the suit of Henry D. Sellars, also one other venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of William Biles, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 13th March next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the farm or plantation where he resided, situate on the main road leading from the Chapel to Wye, and known by the name of Kerby's Advantage, and part of Benny's Resurvey, containing in all 280 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance by
Thos. Henrix Shif.
Feb. 17.

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSS.

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC. He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

Joseph Chain

Has two very good gold watches & one good mantle clock which he will sell low for cash, warranted to run well, having been repaired and insured for twelve months.

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centerville Academy respectfully informs the Patrons of that Institution and the Public generally that a few boys can be accommodated with Board, Washing and Bedding, at his house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morning and evening, to the instruction and morals of those who may be intrusted to his care.

Feb. 24 5w

THE CELEBRATED JACK, BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing—This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 24.

Negroes for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale at Easton on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, several young negroes both male & female, they will be sold for cash, with a prohibition not to go out of the state, a bond will be required of the purchaser to that effect, the subscribers have authority from James Seth, Esq. to dispose of the above negroes, to pay several debts, for which the subscribers are security.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

ROBERT LAMBDIN.

Feb. 24.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOOD MATERIALS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of

CALF SKINS AND MOROCCO,

Of a superior quality, suitable for BOOTS—also a quantity of SOLE LEATHER, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, & in the very best manner. Gentlemen disposed to purchase Boots, would do well to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

Feb. 24 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public vendue, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, at the late residence of Capt. William Ray, in Miles River Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, a quantity of corn in the ear, corn blades, pork, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased.

Feb. 24.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue at the late residence of Robert Dawson, deceased on Thursday the 8th of March next, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOHN DAWSON, Adm'r.
of R. Dawson deceased.

Feb. 24.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against John McQuay, Jr. and Tristram Faulkner, Executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, interest and claim of John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, of, in and to the farm or plantation where the said John McQuay now resides, situate in the Bay Side, or Dirty Neck, and known by the names of Bannishier and part Divine St. Andrew, containing in all 92 acres of land, more or less, also one negro boy called Henry and one negro girl called Ann—Seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees for 1825 and 1826. Attendance by
THO. HENRIX, Shf.

Feb. 24.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1827.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1827.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	per.	WHOLESALE.
		from to
BEFF, Baltimore Prime, bbl.	8 00	8 50
BACON, and Hams, lb.	6	10
BEES-WAX, AM. Yellow, lb.	29	30
COFFEE, Java, lb.	16	16 1/2
Havana, lb.	14	16
COTTON, Louisiana, &c. lb.	11	14
Georgia Upland, lb.	10	12
COTTON YARN, NO. 10, lb.	28	
An advance of 1 cent each number to No. 18		
CANDLES, Mould, lb.	13	15
Dipt., lb.	11	13
CHEESE, lb.	8 1/2	12
FEATHERS, Live, lb.	29	30
FISH, Herrings, Sus. bbl.	2 3/4	2 50
Shall, tinned, lb.	5 50	6 00
FL. XSFED, bush.	90	1 00
FLOUR, Superfine, city bbl.	5 25	5 37 1/2
Fl. c., lb.	5 00	
Sorghanna, superfl. GUNPOWDER, Babb. 25 b	5 00	
GRAIN, Ind. corn, yellow bush	53	54
white, lb.	53	54
Wheat, Family Flour, do. Lawler and Red, lb.	1 10	1 20
do. Red, Susque. lb.	1 00	1 10
Rye, lb.	1 05	1 10
Barley, Eastern, lb.	70	75
do. country, lb.	1 10	1 20
Clover Seed, Red, bush	6 25	6 50
Ruta Baga Seed, lb.	87	
Orchard Grass Seed, bush	3 50	
Mangel Wurzel Seed, lb.	1 25	
Timothy Seed, lb.	4 00	
Oats, lb.	45	47
Beans, White, lb.	1 38	
HEMP, Russia, clean, ton	250	260
Do. Country, lb.	120	200
HOPS, 1st sort, (1826) lb.	18	10
HOGS' LAID, lb.	64	64
LEAD, Pig, lb.	7 1/2	8
Bar, lb.	21	23
LEATHER, Seal, best, gal.	31	32
MOLASSES, sug. house Havana, 1st qual. lb.	64	
NAH S, 6 a 20d, lb.	1 50	1 62 1/2
NAVY STORES, Tar, lb.	1 75	
Pitch, lb.	2 50	2 75
Turpentine, Soft, gal.	33	34
OIL, Whale, common, lb.	70	75
Spermaceti, winter, lb.	11 50	12 00
PORK, Baltimore Mess, do. Prime, lb.	9 00	9 50
PLASTER, cargo price ground, ton	3 25	
RICE, fresh, lb.	3 12	3 34
SOAP, Baltimore White lb.	12	14
Brown and yellow, lb.	5 12	8
WHISKEY, 1st proof, gal.	34	35
P. BRANDY, 4th pr. lb.	75	1 00
APPLE BRANDY, 1st p. lb.	13 00	13 50
SUGARS, Havana White, do. Brown, lb.	10 00	10 50
Louisiana, lb.	8 00	9 10
Lucif., lb.	19	22
SPICES, Cloves, lb.	70	
Ginger, Ground, lb.	7	12
Pepper, lb.	15	
SALT, St. Ubes, bush	48	50
Liverpool ground, lb.	54	
SHOOT, Balt. all sizes, lb.	8 50	
WINES, Madeira, L. P. gal.	2 50	3 00
do. Sicily, lb.	1 10	1 15
Lisbon, lb.	1 05	1 10
Port, first quality, gal	1 65	1 85
WOOL, Merino, full b'd lb.	30	35
do. crossed, lb.	20	22
Common, Country, lb.	18	22
Skinner's or Pulled, lb.	20	25
Farmer.		

From the American Farmer.
THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.
[There is no large proportion of the readers of this journal, beyond the districts immediately interested in the construction of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canals, that we at first feared they might think we are giving too much space to the extracts from the Report of the Board of Engineers; but when they shall have read them, and especially that one which we now give, under the head of "General Considerations," if they do not think, we are sure they will not censure us. These general considerations are obviously written by a mathematical head, and are of great interest and importance to every reader; as they explain so clearly the various interests to be considered, and how they are to be considered, in all attempts to calculate the value of every projected internal improvement. The exposition appears to us to be remarkably lucid and able, and results, as to the effects of this new and great outlet to the ocean, from the immensely fertile and extensive regions of the west, seem to have been adopted with great caution. Whilst, as more executive officers, acting under specific instructions, the Board have very properly avoided any question as to the constitutionality of this measure, under the granted powers of the federal government; they have most emphatically illustrated its expediency on the score of the general welfare, and its connection with the common defence in a military point of view.]
We will not pass the occasion without expressing the conviction we have long felt of the invaluable acquisition made by the country, when it secured for its use, the talents and services of Gen. BARNARD. To have known him since his arrival has been amongst our greatest intellectual and

social pleasures. Whether in the field or the drawing room, at the levee or the social fireside, he is the same simple and unostentatious, but profound and liberal man. Our country was just at that time of its growth, and in that state of its affairs to require talents like his; and though the wind that brought him may have been ill to him, it was good to us. We should not have said thus much had he not have come a "stranger within our gates," from having enjoyed the personal esteem and favours of the greatest military genius the world has ever known. It is to the honour of our officers, who were necessarily wanting in the experience which he united with science; that they received him with kindness, and continue to regard him, without his being conscious of it, as "a lamp to their feet." The maps and charts which have been issued along with the various Reports from the corps of Engineers, do much honour to the Topographical Bureau; and we are persuaded, from some personal observation, that the country is not fully sensible of the laborious, but scientific and important character of the services rendered by the Engineer Department, under the superintendence of Gen. Macomb. By its agency fortifications are planned with the utmost skill, and built with the greatest economy roads are traced through trackless forests; and the people are taught how the torrents of hitherto inaccessible mountains may be made to hear in gentleness and safety, the products of industry the most interior, to the populous seats of external commerce—carrying back in return the manufacture of every art and the luxuries of every clime.]

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The public works of the moderns differ essentially in their construction from those erected by the ancients: these bestowed much magnificence and grandeur on their edifices. In former times, large and unemployed populations, great masses reduced to servitude, by war or conquest, afforded such powerful means of execution, that economy was not an essential point to be consulted: for, to wage war and to erect public works, appear to have been the chief occupations of the ancient nations, among whom civilization had attained a considerable degree of improvement.

The situation of the moderns is different: with them, the subdivision of labour among the different branches of industry, the abolition of slavery, or the progressive amelioration of the state of servitude where it does exist, in restoring to man his dignity and his liberty of action, have attached to his labour a value which is identified with his moral and physical existence. Economy has, therefore, become an essential object in the erection of monuments consecrated to the public prosperity, and besides the conditions of durability and expedience, it is also required that the efforts made should be in due proportion with the useful results obtained. These conditions being fulfilled, such monuments justly become the objects of national pride; and combined with the civil and political institutions, the arts and sciences, literature, and naval and military achievements, form an union of glory around which the sympathies of the country are rallied, are strengthened, and are continued. Thus we perceive all the enlightened governments of the present time to favour such undertakings: they well know that, in the age of illumination and of rapid amelioration in which we are placed, all that contributes to the national glory, & promises certain & material advantages should receive a prompt & judicious execution. For the Union, such is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

This great undertaking has no equal in any country, either in relation to the works of every kind which its construction will require, or to the immense political, commercial, and military advantages which will result from its execution. It is a work truly national; and if, on the one hand, it is beyond the means, always limited, of private enterprise, so, on the other, it is too essential to the prosperity, the harmony, and the greatness of the Union; for its execution to be deferred, without neglecting advantages which will far exceed the expense into which it will necessarily lead. It is not, in fact, because a work demands a large sum for its execution, that it is costly, but only when the capital employed to create it is beyond all proportion to the useful results to be obtained. It is, therefore, the relation between this capital and these results which is to be taken into consideration. The extent of the first, however great, becomes entirely indifferent, when, on the other hand, the resources of the nation are equal to its attainment.

Considered under this point of view, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, notwithstanding the great first cost which it will require to receive such an execution as is suitable to its object, may, with full and entire confidence, be considered as not expensive, in relation to the immense advantages, of every kind, which it offers. This position we will now attempt to demonstrate, beginning by its physical advantages: that is to say, those susceptible of being estimated by the standard of money.

When a nation undertakes a work of great public utility, such as that under consideration, the revenue is not the essential object to take into consideration: its view

are of a more elevated order: they are all, and it may be said, exclusively, directed towards the great and general interests of the community. These interests are principally to bring into contact and relation, districts which are naturally separated, either by great distance, or by physical obstacles; to connect countries deprived of natural outlets, with those where these exist; to create for the products of the soil and of industry, a value which they do not possess, from the want of a market, and from the too heavy expense of transportation; to increase, progressively, the quantity of these products, by the facility of exchanging them with distant countries; to encourage, by these means, and enliven agriculture; to support and increase manufacturing establishments; to vary the class of producers, and bring it near to the class of consumers, in fine, to augment both production and consumption, by the facility of transporting products from sections where they abound to those where they are deficient.

When these national interests are satisfied, the principal object for which the work is undertaken is accomplished; and the fiscal advantage derived from the canal, and which would be an essential point to a company, becomes, in this case, of merely secondary importance for the nation. We will, therefore, in the first instance, endeavour to estimate the physical and national advantages which it appears to us must result immediately from the accomplishment of the great work before us; and next we will take into consideration the secondary object, that is to say, the probable revenue of the canal.

Before submitting our computations on this head, we should premise, that we will steadily follow the plan we have adopted in the former part of this report, namely, to avoid as much as in our power falling into any exaggeration in favour of the work and to take the greatest care to remain below even the most probable chances. Nevertheless, if it be found that we have sometimes failed in this, the fault is to be attributed to an error of judgement on our part, and not to any want of candour in our intentions.

The districts the more particularly interested in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may be divided into two classes: 1st. The counties situated immediately adjacent to the line of canal; 2d. The western states to which this communication will prove a favourable outlet to the Atlantic.

Among the first are: **Inhabitants.**
Nine counties of Pennsylvania, whose population, according to the census of 1820, amounted to 256,782

A population amounting to something more than one fourth of that of the state.

Four counties of Maryland, Comprising something less than one-fourth of the population of the state.

Thirteen counties of Virginia, population amounting to

Something less than one-fifth of that of the state

Total of these 26 counties, 538,367

This total is something more than one-fifth of the whole population of the three states.

The District of Columbia, 33,039

Total, 571,406

Among the western states to which the canal would afford a direct outlet to the Atlantic, we will only take Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, whose respective population is as follows, according to the census of 1820:

Inhabitants.

Kentucky 564,317

Ohio, 581,434

Indiana, 147,178

Total, 1,292,929

Which added to 571,406

Gives 1,864,335

Forming nearly one fifth of the population of the Union.

This population is the least that we can consider as directly interested in this undertaking. We will not take into account either the other counties of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which will indirectly derive advantage from the canal, nor the states of Illinois, nor the Michigan territory.

The twenty-six above counties form together an extent of territory of about fifteen millions of acres, of which the greater part presents a rich limestone soil, while the less productive remainder is covered with excellent timber, and contains inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron. We estimate the mean value of the acre at four dollars, which, for fifteen millions, gives a total value of \$60,000,000.

Now, if we take into consideration the actual state of depreciation of these lands, owing in part to the difficulty of transporting their products to an advantageous market, we cannot doubt but that the canal, in removing this obstacle, will give immediately to these lands an increase of value of the products. We will suppose it to be 20 per cent, which will give, for the twenty-six counties, \$12,000,000.

The three states above mentioned, offer an extent of 72,000,000 acres, of which the fertility is so great, that it will perhaps support, at a future day, a denser population than any other part of the Union. A recent assessment fixes \$2.49 per acre as the mean value of land in the state of Ohio. We will take \$2 for that of the three states which gives, for the mean value of 72,000,000 of acres of their territory, \$144,000,000.

As soon as the canal shall be in operation every part of these states finding another economic outlet to the ocean, not only will the exportation of their products be facilitated in a high degree, but these will also receive an increase of value resulting from the creation of a new market, which will obviate to the seller the inconvenience of glutting that of New Orleans, and thus placing him at the mercy of the purchaser. These products, although the same in quantity, will therefore acquire an augmentation of value in which the lands must necessarily participate. We will suppose this increase of territorial value to be 12 per cent, which gives \$17,280,000.

In this increase of territorial value, we should include the District of Columbia which being at the termination of this important channel of trade, will be peculiarly favoured. This District is at present assessed at only \$15,000,000, which shows how much its property is depreciated. Combining this depreciation with the great advantages to result from its being the outlet of the canal, we adopt here fifty per cent for the probable increase of its property, which will give \$7,500,000.

The summary of the augmentation of value of landed property, or the gain made by the owners of real estate, in consequence of the opening of the canal, will therefore be:

For the counties adjacent to the line of the canal, \$12,000,000

For the states directly favoured by the canal, 17,280,000

For the District of Columbia, 7,500,000

\$36,780,000

Conclusion. At the moment of opening the navigation of the canal, the proprietors of real property will gain together a value equal to one and a half times the whole expense of the construction of the canal, (which is \$22,000,000,) and equal to three times the expense of construction of only the Eastern and Western sections together, (which is \$12,000,000.)

We should here remark that the Union owns, in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the Michigan territory, 59,998,000 acres of land, besides 18,946,000 acres not yet ceded: valuing the first at \$2, we have \$119,996,000; and, supposing only ten per cent, for the augmentation of value they will receive, we find the Union, as landholder, will gain about \$12,000,000 by the opening of the canal; to which should be added the land owned by the government in the District of Columbia.

To be Continued.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

At the request of Mr. Hall, who stated that it would at this time, subject him to much inconvenience, to attend the remains of Mr. Bennett to the eastern shore, he was excused by the house from further serving as a member of the committee, appointed yesterday, to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the conveyance of the body of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. deceased, late a delegate from Talbot county, to the eastern shore; and Mr. Farquhar was thereupon appointed in his place.

The committee of Arrangements having made the necessary preparations, the members and officers of this house, in conjunction with those of the senate, also his Excellency the Governor, and the members and officers of the Executive Council, the masonic brethren, the relatives of the deceased, accompanied by other officers of the state government, the Visitors, Faculty, Alumni and Students of St. John's College, Officers of the United States army and navy, citizens and strangers; having been duly arranged in solemn procession, conformably to the order of the committee of arrangement, moved, with the hearse, containing the corpse of Thomas P. Bennett, Esquire, late a member of this house, to the steam-boat Maryland, on board of which the body was placed under the care of the said committee, for the purpose of being conveyed and delivered to his friends on the eastern shore; whereupon the remaining members, and the officers of this house, returned.

And the Speaker having resumed the chair, On motion by Mr. Campbell, the question was propounded, That this house, from respect to the memory of Thomas P. Bennett, Esquire, do now adjourn? And it was resolved unanimously, in the affirmative.

Whereupon the house adjourned until Monday morning nine o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 26.

The bill passed by this house on Friday the 23d instant, entitled, An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of a lot of land at the mouth of Cambridge creek in Dorchester county, for the erection and establishment of a tide-mill; and the resolution, assented to by this house on the same day, respecting the death of Thomas P. Bennett, Esquire, late a delegate from Talbot county, were sent to the senate for their concurrence therein.

By Mr. Ridgway, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, praying the levy court of said county to be directed to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

By Mr. Brown, the petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester and Caroline counties, praying an act to authorise the rebuilding of a bridge at a place called Federalburg.

By Mr. Saulsbury, the petition of sundry voters residing in the lower election district of Caroline county, praying for an alteration of the divisional line between the second and third election districts in said county.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the register of the court of chancery, containing the number of bills in equity, that have been filed in said court for the last three years, and designating the counties from which such bills have proceeded, &c. transmitted in obedience to an order of this house of the 12th ultimo; which was read and referred to the committee appointed to prepare and report a bill to abolish the said court, and to establish a more efficient system of equity in this state.

Mr. Barnes then submitted the following message:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 26.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honourable body, to close the session on the day of March proximo; to effect which we further propose, with your concurrence, to appoint a joint committee, to examine and report what bills should be acted on during the present session. We have appointed Messrs. — on the part of this house, to join such gentlemen as your honourable body may select.

Which being twice read, Mr. Stevens moved to fill the first blank with "Thursday," and the second blank, with "8th."

Mr. Ridgway moved to fill the first blank with "Saturday," and the second blank, with "10th," and the question on the latest time, as proposed by Mr. Ridgway, being taken, was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. John W. Thomas, all that part of the message, following the word "proximo," in a third line thereof, was stricken out.

The question was then stated and taken on agreeing to said message, so amended as above, and resolved in the affirmative; so the message was agreed to, as amended.

Mr. Gough submitted the following orders:

1. Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to actions of slander, so that the particular words sufficient to sustain the action at law, may be defined without the necessity of proving special damages for that purpose.

2. Ordered that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the sufficiency of the security to be taken, in cases of replevin, so that the sheriff may be made the judge of the requisite security in such cases, and be made liable for the insufficiency of such security.

3. Ordered, That the said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law, so that it shall be made the imperative duty of all sheriffs, coroners and elisors, to make return at the next term, on all process succeeding the impetition thereof.

Which being twice read, on motion by Mr. Tyson, the first order was amended, by striking therefrom the words, "the committee on grievances and courts of justice," in the first line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, "a committee of five, to be appointed by the speaker."

The said orders, so amended as above, were then severally adopted.

Whereupon the speaker, in compliance with the first mentioned order, announced the appointment of Messrs. Gough, Speed, Ringgold, Dine and Hawkin, as the committee thereby authorized.

Several messages were this day received from the senate, by their clerk, returning the bills and a resolution, sent from this house for their concurrence therein, of the following titles, to wit:

An act to authorise the erection of gates on the public road therein mentioned, in Dorchester county.

An act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

An act for draining certain lands in Caroline county.

An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Samuel R. Smith, the bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to the commissioners of the tax of Worcester county, was taken up, read the third time, considered and passed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

On motion by Mr. Sullivan, the several gentlemen composing a deputation from the city of Baltimore, on the subject of the memorial from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and others, praying the passage of "An act to incorporate The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," were invited and introduced to seats within the bar of the house.

An act to give the levy court of Caroline county certain discretionary powers therein mentioned.

An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts.

An act relating to the commissioners of the tax of Worcester county.

Several messages were this day received from the senate, by their clerk, returning the bills and resolutions, sent from this house for their concurrence therein, of the following titles, to wit:

An act to change and repeal so much of the constitution and form of government of this state as relates to the division of Queen Anne's county into election districts.

An act for draining a branch and the low lands at Parson's Creek and Tobacco Stick, in Dorchester county.

Bills of the following titles, were severally reported, to wit:

By Mr. Dune, An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties; which was read the first, and by special order, the second time, considered and passed.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Banning presented the petition of John Dorgan of Talbot county, praying for further remuneration, in consideration of his services, as a soldier during the Revolutionary war; referred to the standing committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Goldborough, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of St. George E. Roberts, of Dorchester county, praying the suspension of a judgment in favour of the state against the estate of Roger Hooper, deceased; has taken the same into consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgment obtained against Roger Hooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased, be suspended, provided the said St. George E. Roberts, as guardian of the infant children of said Hooper, or the executor or administrator of said Hooper shall pay, on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and twenty seven, to the trustees in this case, the one half of the principal now due, and all the interest and costs, and the remainder of the principal and interest on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

Which was read the first, and by special order, the second time, and considered; the report was concurred in, and the accompanying resolution assented to, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported, to wit:

By Mr. Stevens, An act to change the road and divisional line between Queen Anne's and Caroline counties.

By Mr. Buchanan, An act to enable the trustees of county and other schools and academies to recover and obtain possession of the funds and other property and effects belonging to such schools and academies.

Several messages were received this day from the senate by their clerk, returning the bills and resolutions sent from this house for concurrence, of the following titles, to wit:

An act to authorise the securities of Charles Jones, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, to collect balances due him.

An act to give the levy court of Caroline county certain discretionary powers therein mentioned.

Bills of the following titles, were severally reported, viz:

By Mr. Brown, An act to rebuild or repair a bridge at Federalsburgh, between Dorchester and Caroline counties; which bill was read the first, and by special order, the second time and considered.

On motion by Mr. Wright, the second section thereof, was amended by striking out "one dollar," to the tenth line of the section, and substituting therefor, "two dollars, as the compensation to be allowed the commissioners therein mentioned for their services," per day. The said bill was then passed, as amended.

On application by the chairman of the standing committee on ways and means, (who were, by an order of this house, adopted on the 26th instant, specially authorised to send for persons and documents, with a view to ascertain the sum estimated to be necessary to pay the debts, and complete the Washington Monument, as contemplated by the act of December session, 1824, chapter 125,) subpoenas and respondentum were severally issued by the speaker, attested by the clerk, and delivered to the sergeant at arms, to be served on the following persons, to wit: A subpoena duces tecum ad respondentum on David Winchester, esquire, of the city of Baltimore, treasurer of the board of managers of the Washington Monument;

commanding him, personally to be and appear at the city of Annapolis, immediately before the said committee, requiring that he bring with him, and produce to said committee, the record of the proceedings of the Managers of the Washington Monument, which have been had since January 1st, 1824, and also such papers as will exhibit the original design, the probable cost of executing the same, together with any modifications that time may have suggested to their adoption, and any communications which they may be pleased to make in reference to the subject generally; and also that he then and there answer all such questions, of and concerning the premises therein set forth, as the said committee may propound to him; and also subpoenas ad respondentum on Virgil Maxcy, esq., of Anne Arundel county, and Fielding Lucas, junior, esquire, of the city of Baltimore, one of the managers of the Washington Monument, respectively, the tenor whereof are similar to the writ above recited, with the exception of the clause technically called the duces tecum.

And then the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 1.

The resolution and bills, passed by this house yesterday, of the following titles, were sent to the senate for their concurrence therein, to wit:

An act to rebuild or repair a bridge at Federalsburgh, between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

An act for the establishment of a road, and the condemnation of land for its repair, in Kent county.

On motion by Mr. Campbell, the following order, proposed by him, was also twice read and adopted, viz:

Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice report, as soon as practicable, upon the memorial and remonstrance of John A. Robinson, Esq., of Kent county, complaining of a breach of his civil and professional privileges, by the judges of the sixth judicial district of this state.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 2.

The message, agreed to yesterday, relative to a bill authorising the governor and council of this state, to appoint inspectors of salted fish, for the city of Baltimore, &c. the bill, passed by this house yesterday, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to the keepers of ordinaries, and retailers of spirituous liquors, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Banning offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Mrs. Harriet Bennett, widow of the late Thomas P. Bennett, Esq., a member of this house, or to her order, whatever sum may be due him on the journal of accounts.

Which being twice read, by a special order, was unanimously assented to, and sent to the senate for their concurrence therein.

Several messages were this day received from the senate, by their clerk, returning the bills and resolutions sent from this house for concurrence, of the following titles, to wit:

An act incorporating the Master and Wardens of Clinton Lodge, number eighty three, of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purposes therein mentioned.

A resolution in favour of Nehemiah Beckwith, of Dorchester county.

A resolution in favour of George Price, a revolutionary soldier.

A resolution in favour of Gideon Gambrel, of Caroline county.

A resolution in favour of Mrs. Harriet Bennett, widow of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq., late a member of the house of delegates. Severally endorsed, "assented to."

Whereupon it was ordered, That the said bills and resolutions be severally engrossed.

By Mr. Saulsbury, the petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying the passage of an act authorising the judges of elections in said county to close the polls of elections hereafter to be held therein, at 5 instead of 6 o'clock P. M. referred to the standing committee on elections and privileges; also,

By Mr. Saulsbury, the counter memorial of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying that the divisional line between the middle and lower election districts of said county, may not be altered; referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition to which it is counter.

By Mr. Dennis, An act to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of the tax for Somerset county.

Which bill was read the first and, by special order, the second time, considered and passed, without amendment.

Mr. Dennis, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; which was twice read and concurred in, viz:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county praying the passage of an act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in said county, beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration, and deem it inexpedient at this time to legislate thereon, inasmuch as many of the counties in the state have not had a revaluation of property for some years; & as a new and uniform assessment law throughout this state is contemplated at the next session of the legislature, your committee therefore think that the injury and injustice, under which the citizens of Somerset now labour, as set forth in their petition, will be more than compensated by postponing the matter for one year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The bills, of the following titles, were severally read the second time, considered and passed without amendment, to wit:

Reported by Mr. Keece, An act to alter the levy court of Caroline county to build a bridge, and open certain roads in said county; and for other purposes.

Reported by Mr. Stevens, An act to change the road and divisional line between Queen Anne's and Caroline counties.

The bill, reported by Mr. Slemaker, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county; passed at November session 1821, was then again taken up and read. In the progress of reading this bill, on motion by Mr. Samuel R. Smith, the first section thereof was so amended, by striking out the word "two," in the sixth line of that section, and inserting in lieu thereof, "three," as to rescind the amendment made on the 27th ultimo, on the motion of Mr. Hitch. The bill so amended, was passed.

And the house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 3.

The bills passed by this house yesterday evening, of the following titles, were sent to the senate for their concurrence therein, to wit:

An act to change the name of William Connelly, of Dorchester county, to that of William Smoot.

An act to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of the tax for Somerset county.

An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county to build a bridge and open certain roads in said county, and for other purposes.

An act to change the road and divisional line between Queen Anne's and Caroline counties.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county passed at November session 1821.

Mr. Dennis presented the memorial of Jesse Hughes, William Roach, Daniel Ballard and Arnold E. Jones, commissioners appointed to cede the territorial jurisdiction of the state, at Smith's Island, in Coney's Straights, in Somerset county, for the erection of a light house thereon, praying compensation for their services and expenses necessarily incurred thereby; referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to whom was referred the petition of Elizabeth Harriet Wright, of Queen Anne's county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby directed, to pay to Elizabeth Harriet Wright, of Queen Anne's county, or to her order, during life, in half yearly payments, a sum of money equal to the half pay of a captain, as a further remuneration for her late husband, Robert Wright's services, during the revolutionary war.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the report and resolution from the Select Committee on French spoliation prior to the year 1800, was taken up, and postponed to Tuesday, and made the order of the day for that day.

The colonial trade bill was resumed the motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause and to substitute other provisions, still pending. The discussion was continued with great animation, by Messrs. Smith of Md. Berrien, Van Buren, Woodbury, Johnston, of La. and others. Mr. Smith's motion was then carried—ayes 29, nays 19.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Houston concluded his remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Saunders, the rule having been suspended which confines the discussion on motions and resolutions to a single hour. Mr. Wright rose in reply, when the Speaker put an end to the discussion. The bills which had passed through committee on the preceding day were then read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road. As this bill was reported, it contained a provision regulating the tolls and appropriating 45,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the road. Mr. Barney moved a substitute for this bill, which merely appropriated 50,000 dollars for the repair of the road, and left the disputed question as to the power of Congress to erect toll gates, and collect tolls in the State, until next session. This was adopted in committee, but in the House the appropriation was reduced to 30,000 dollars. The substitute was supported by all the friends of the bill, & by some who are opposed to the erection of toll gates; and there is no doubt that this compromise, by preventing a long discussion of constitutional power, ensured the passage of the bill through the House. The House came to a resolution to take a daily recess from 4 to 6 o'clock, during the remainder of the session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

In the senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Militia reported the bill for the adoption of a system of artillery, cavalry, and infantry exercises. The bill for the establishment of certain Post Offices and Post Roads was as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government during the year 1827, was as amended ordered to a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was twice read and referred. The bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department was, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, for the year 1827, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dickerson made an unsuccessful effort to take up the Woolens Bill. The bill making appropriations for the Military service of the United States was, after much discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, was, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion on the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Dwight, relative to the accounts of Mr. Adams, while a minister in Europe. The discussion on this subject had not terminated, when the expiration of the hour caused a suspension of the debate. The committee on Public Lands made a report on the charges preferred against Mr. Graham, the Commissioner of the General Land Office by John Wilson, which entirely acquitted Mr. Graham of all the charges. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the Colonial bill was again discussed. Mr. Mallory having moved to amend the bill in the fifth line of the first section, by inserting the words "by sea," Mr. Pearce and Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, and Mr. Strong advocated it. The House then took a recess till six o'clock.

After the recess, the discussion on the Colonial bill was resumed, when the amendment of Mr. Mallory was agreed to. The committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended. The first amendment, inserting the words "by sea," was then disagreed to, but before any other proceedings were taken, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Colonial Trade bill was taken up and further discussed. Several amendments were offered & rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of Md. as modified on motion of Mr. Woodbury was carried; ayes 32, nays 10. The several appropriation bills received from the other House were passed. Many private bills were also passed. The Woolens bill came up, in course, as a special order, and on motion of Mr. Hayne to lay it on the table, there was a tie, ayes 20, nays 20, when the Chair gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The bill to increase the pay and rations of Lieutenants, passed midshipmen, and Surgeons of the United States Navy, was after some discussion laid on the table. The Senate agreed to insist upon their amendment to the military appropriation bill, striking out the restriction of the allowance of double rations to officers in the actual command of posts and garrisons, which amendment had been disagreed to by the other House.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Wright resumed his observations on the Resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded them, when the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist before he had concluded. The House then resumed the consideration of the Colonial Trade Bill, which was terminated by a motion of Mr. Tomlinson, to lay it on the table, in consequence of the bill on the subject being received from the Senate which can be acted on this day and to-morrow. The bill making appropriations for certain Indian Treaties, and the Bills for the erection of light houses and improvement of harbours, were passed.

In the evening session, the Resolution offered by Mr. Everett relative to the purchase of the medals of Gen. Washington was taken up, and having met with some opposition, was, on motion of Mr. Everett again laid on the table. The House then passed some private bills; but finding, about half past nine o'clock, that the Senate had adjourned, the House also adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the messages of the President of the United States of the 6th and 8th ult. respecting Georgia and the Creek Indians, made a report thereon, accompanied by a resolution, requesting the President to continue his exertions to procure the ex-

The Senate passed two hours and a half in the consideration of Executive business. The bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States during the year 1827 was taken up and amended.

The motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out the provision for the payment of the Georgia militia claim for services rendered during the years 1792, '93 and '94, after much debate was rejected.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, some discussion took place on the passage of the Cumberland Road Bill, which was finally passed, (the Ayes and Nays being taken,) by a vote of 112 to 62. Mr. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, opened the discussion on the bill to regulate the trade with the British Colonies, in a very succinct and able view of the commercial policy of Great Britain, its influence on the United States and the course which a regard to our interests calls upon us to adopt. We can only give a very brief abstract of his remarks which we shall take pleasure in giving at length hereafter.

At the evening session, several private bills passed through Committee, among which was the bill to provide for the settlement of claims under the Florida Treaty which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

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rest of the Indian title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia.

A number of private bills from the House were passed.

The bills making appropriations for the Naval service, for the Indian Department, and for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, were passed.

The bill for laying out and opening sundry roads in the Territory of Michigan, and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, were discussed and laid on the table.

The Vice President gave notice that he should, according to usage, leave the chair to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was suspended by the length of the morning business. The House receded from its disagreement to the vote of the Senate, insisting on its amendment to strike out the proviso inserted in the House, in relation to double rations; so that the proviso was stricken out. The bill for the gradual increase of the navy was taken up, discussed in Committee, and engrossed and read a third time, with amendments, among which is one striking out the appropriation for a Naval Academy, by a vote of 86 to 78. The bill from the Senate appointing Commissioners under the late Convention with Great Britain was passed with an amendment. The bill to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks was passed with an amendment.

SATURDAY, March 3.

Many bills were passed in both houses yesterday. In the Senate, the Vice President left the chair, and Mr. Macon was elected President of the Senate; pro tempore. The Senate disagreed to the amendments to the Colonial Trade Bill, made by the House of Representatives, and both Houses having insisted, a committee of conference was appointed, who were unable to make any arrangements. As the joint resolution which requires that bills shall not be presented to the President of the United States for signature on the last day of the session, has been suspended as to those bills which may pass both Houses before 12 o'clock to-morrow, there is reason to believe that the bill may still pass in some form. Both Houses were in session about two o'clock this morning.

GEORGIA AND THE U. STATES.

The Milledgeville Journal of the 20th February contains the following official papers.

Executive Department, Gen. Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

Sir—I received this afternoon from Lieut. Vinton, your letter of the 29th ult. and read within the same hour both it and the copy of it as published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th instant. No room was left to mistake the meaning of this despatch.—Lieut. Vinton announced himself, in an introductory note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as the Aid of the Commanding General; & you are sufficiently explicit as to the means by which you propose to "carry your resolution into effect."—Thus the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits. You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I feel it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia, and all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means are in progress. From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages whose cause you have adopted.

You have referred me for the rule of my conduct to the Treaty of Washington, which, like all other Treaties, which have received the constitutional sanction is among the supreme laws of the land, and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, by all the means under his control. In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a Treaty of prior date and prior ratification, concluded at the Indian Springs, a copy of the Proclamation of which under the sign manual of the President, I have the honor to inclose.—On a comparison of dates the President may think proper to remind the Congress that the old grant claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old Treaty, like the old grant has preference of the new.

You have deemed it necessary to the personal safety of Lieut. Vinton, to impose on him the injunction of profound secrecy in the execution of your orders, whilst you cause to be published at Washington the very instructions which disclosed those orders and enjoin that secrecy, and which in fact reached this place, by the public prints even before Lieut. Vinton had had an opportunity to deliver your despatch. You mistake the character of the people of Georgia. Officers of the United States engaged in the performance of their lawful duties have only to deport themselves as gentlemen, to find the same security and protection in Georgia, as under the sign of the government at Washington.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

G. M. TROUP.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Gen. Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

ORDERED, That the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made, of the ex-

rest of any surveyor engaged in the survey of the late acquired territory, by any civil process under the authority of the Government of the United States do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice either by indictment or otherwise the officers or parties concerned in such arrests, on offenders against the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the public officers and citizens of this State. That they give professional advice and assistance in their defence against any prosecution or action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the state and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding and assisting in enquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith, if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive.

By the Governor,
E. H. PIERCE, Sec.

HEADQUARTERS, Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827: ORDERS.

The Major Generals commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this State. Department of arms and ammunition central to each Division will be established in due time.

By the Commander in Chief,
JOHN W. A. SANFORD,
Adj.-de-Camp.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A publication in the National Intelligencer of the 19th inst. over the signature of George McDuffie has attracted my notice and shall receive an answer which would have been more promptly furnished, but that I was then associated in the affairs with another gentleman and friend, whom I considered it my duty to consult, before I proceeded to act singly, and on my own responsibility. Having been justly regarded of that duty, I now proceed to state that it is not my intention, upon this, or any other occasion, to engage in a newspaper controversy; but merely to make a remark or two in relation to the course which Mr. McDuffie has thought fit to pursue, and which, he seems to believe, was necessary to the protection of his character.

The misstatement of facts which he made is acknowledged by him—Denial would have added nothing to his justification.

He regrets exceedingly that Mr. Campbell and myself, in correcting his erroneous statement of the facts, should have thought it necessary to make the allusion we did, to the Vice President. And why so? Because he says the Vice President "had no agency in the production of the letter which had proved so offensive, further than to suggest the erasure of one or two sentences, and the mitigation of the language of perhaps as many more." I certainly have no disposition to rob Mr. McDuffie of the credit of being the author of that letter, which at the same time, I conceive that it was made out with the knowledge and approbation and under the direct sanction of the Vice President. I, therefore, felt myself called on to notice it with full authority to name that gentleman—What part he may have taken in drafting and preparing it, and how far the rashness of the avowed author may have been bridled by the suggestions, are matters about which I feel the most entire indifference, nor are they at all material to my purpose.

But Mr. McDuffie adds, "I should have been more than willing myself to avoid any controversy, and there is certainly nothing in the substance of the communication of Gen. Metcalf and Mr. Campbell, that I should have deemed it necessary to notice in this public manner, but for the terms in which they have characterized it—the error which I committed." And again—"that he will not assume the responsibility of interpreting our language, for fear he should do injustice," &c.

What, under such circumstances, should have been Mr. McDuffie's course, as a gentleman? It was the terms in which his error was characterized to which he objects. If those terms were offensive to him, his remedy, as a man of honor and bravery, was obvious. If the language was so "equivocal" that he could not "assume the responsibility" of interpretation, it was not less plain. His interpretation, or any honorable satisfaction, if called for, would have been promptly furnished. He seems to have forgotten, that, whilst he thinks he has laid aside his own judgment in the construction of the language used, and has acted on his fears of what might be the construction of others, he must necessarily be considered as viewing that language as offensive.

Opprobrious epithets are not the weapons with which men of honor should settle their controversies. I will not descend to them. It is sufficient for my purpose that Mr. McDuffie considered himself as insulted. Otherwise, his replication was uncalled for, and that, without demanding an explanation, he has, by his publication, attempted to redeem himself from the influence of that supposed insult.

THOS. METCALFE.

Mr. McDuffie wrote on the 23d to Mr. Metcalf, enquiring "Whether I am to understand it to have been your purpose in either of your communications to charge me with intentional misrepresentation in my letter to the select committee?"

Mr. Metcalf replied on the 24th—"Had

I received an inquiry of you of similar import prior to the publication in the same paper, of your answer to the joint communication of Mr. Campbell and myself, I should have felt myself bound by that undisguised frankness which has ever characterized my conduct, to have rendered to you a prompt solution. But the language employed by you in that answer, forbids any such solution on my part, unless I shall be assured, that, by the use of that language, you did not intend to insult me."

Mr. J. Hamilton, Jr. acting as the friend of Mr. McDuffie, replies, that "In the present state of the affair, I assume the responsibility of determining that Mr. McDuffie cannot continue the correspondence with Gen. Metcalf except at a point, the necessity of which I am sincerely desirous of averting." But adds in further explanation—"I think it proper in me, to declare, that, having participated in Mr. McDuffie's confidence from the commencement of the controversy, that he intended but in a single contingency to insult Gen. Metcalf, which was, in case Gen. Metcalf intended to charge him with intentional misrepresentation."

To this Mr. Richard A. Backner, replied—"As the friend of General Metcalf, I must remark, that if Mr. McDuffie has thought proper so far to rely upon his construction of the import of the language employed by Mr. Campbell and General Metcalf, in the communication under their joint names, as to intend to insult the latter gentleman, further correspondence with a view to an amicable adjustment, whilst that insult is not withdrawn, will be unavailing."

A challenge from Mr. McDuffie followed, which was accepted immediately. On the 25th, Mr. James Clarke, as the friend of Gen. Metcalf, handed the terms of the meeting to Mr. Hamilton—arms, rifles; distance, 90 feet, &c.

Next day Mr. Hamilton replies that on his own exclusive responsibility, he declines for Mr. McDuffie, meeting, with the rifle—He adds, that his friend had in a previous duel, the bone of his left arm broken, which deprived him in some degree, of its use—He concludes by proposing the use of pistols.

On the 27th, Mr. Clarke, replies, that "Without pretending to be skilled in the rules by which contests of this kind are regulated, I must say, that I have always understood and believed it to be the undoubted right of the party challenged, to name the weapons to be used, the time when, and the place where, and the manner in which the affair should be concluded;" and after some further remarks, adds—

"Had you not stated your objections in such terms as to exclude the use of all weapons except pistols, General Metcalf would, without admitting the rifle to be an improper one, have proposed the broad sword, and thereby have manifested additional evidence of his sincerity to afford the interview which has been requested."

To this note Mr. Hamilton replied, by an argument and statements to prove that though Mr. McDuffie might have been a good shot with pistols five years ago, he could not be considered so now—and insisted upon the use of pistols as being the most equal.

Mr. Clarke answers by offering the further terms of a rest for the rifles, which would place the parties upon a perfect equality—He adds—

"The party giving the challenge, has in no case whatever, as I conceive, the right to name the weapon, or dictate the terms. It will be unavailing, therefore, to continue this correspondence farther, unless Mr. McDuffie accepts some one of the propositions submitted."

To which Mr. Hamilton responds, "That it would be unavailing to continue the correspondence." And so ends this affair.

Office of the Charleston Mercury, Feb 25—8 P. M.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the U. S. Revenue Schooner Marion, Capt. J. Doane, in the short passage of three days from Key West, we have received late and interesting intelligence from the Mexican Squadron under Commodore Porter.

From the documents which have been politely furnished to us by Capt. Doane, it appears that the Commodore can scarcely be said to have been blockaded at Key West—that he has made several important captures and that although engaged in foreign service, he still remembers the country for which he fought the memorable battle at Valparaiso. Indeed, in relation to the United States, we learn, that he never has in a single instance, boarded or detained a vessel bearing its flag; and that he has given the most positive orders to his commanding officers not to do so. We are happy to understand, also that all the reports which have been in circulation of his having been defeated by the superior force of his enemy—of his men having mutinied, deserted, murdered their officers, &c. are all without foundation; and that on the contrary, the Mexican Squadron is in a high state of discipline and subordination, as indeed it has been for some time past, and that it is now ready for sea at a moment's warning.

We also learn that the position taken by the Commodore at Key West, is as much a matter of choice as it has been supposed to be of necessity. On the 18th of February the Commodore put to sea with his whole squadron, consisting of a frigate of 40 guns, two brigs of 18 and one of 20 guns, and a schooner of 5.—The enemy's squadron on the port consisted of two frigates of the first class and one brig of 20 guns.—The Mexican squadron had to beat up against a strong wind and tide to cross the reef and reach the enemy and when it succeeded in coming within 5 miles of the enemy, he set all sail and was soon out of sight, eight coming on and the pas-

sage of the reef being difficult in the dark, the squadron returned to its former anchorage.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. General considerations in the report on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

This magnificent work seems to allure more and more as it is further traced and better understood. The want of correct information in relation to it is the cause of all error.—To supply this is the duty of every man whose business leads him to present matters to the public attention. The space that we can assign to this subject, prevents us from giving the whole of these considerations at once—we therefore commence the publication on our first page and request our patrons, that, whatever disposition they may make of our paper generally, they will preserve the numbers containing these strong and satisfactory considerations upon a question so greatly interesting to every part of our country.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS By the Executive, for the year 1827. FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.
John Boon Richard Chambers
Peter Willis Levy Court.

Nathan Whitby Thomas Carter
Andrew S. Green George Reed
William Potter Joseph Douglass
John Rumbold

Justices of the Peace.
William Potter Richard Chambers
Nathan Whitby James McGuire
Abel Gowdy Thomas Jones
Joseph Douglass John Jump (of Elijah)
Peter Willis James Baynard
Charles Tilden Richard D. Cooper
George Newlee Peter M. Johnson
Andrew S. Green Thomas Cleandening
William Davis Joshua Boon
Thomas Carter John Tillotson
Thomas Melvin Solomon Richardson
John Matthews Edward Nichols
Daniel Cheesum Jr. Geo. T. Millington
Arthur Connelly Daniel Leverton
John Clough John R. Wright

Coroner.
Joseph Talbott.
Surveyor,
William Orrell.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Orphan's Court.
Thomas Wright Daniel C. Hopper
Thomas B. Turpin Levy Court.

Solomon Scott Triestram Thomas
James Massey John W. Bordley
Robert Stevens Theodorick Sudler
George Palmer

Justices of the Peace.
George Palmer John Rigby
Solomon Scott Joseph H. Calder
Robert Stevens Samuel T. Emory
Winbert Techady William Reed
James Hopkins John Golt
Isaac Winchester Benjamin Seegar
John Baga James Massey
James Roe William Wilson
Francis A. Rochester Samuel R. Oldson
Chas. R. Nicholson Peter Foster
Horatio Roberts John Alexander
Edward Coppage Campbell J. Cornelius
Arthur E. Sudler Thomas Carter
Robert Sparks William Temple
James Winchester John A. Hall
George Newnam Wilson Register
John Patrick William Harper, Jr.
Edward H. Courtney Pete Wilmer
Joseph Cork Gerald Coursey
Samuel Thompson William Gould
Edward Eubanks James McDonough

Coroners.
Isaac Winchester Jonathan Anthony
Thomas Ashcom Arthur E. Sudler.
Surveyor,
Ephraim Vansant.

In reference to the concluding labors of the late Congress, the National Intelligencer of the 5th ult. says:—

"Two of the most important measures which have occupied the attention of the two Houses, and on which much time was spent, wholly failed. First, the bill for regulating Commercial Intercourse with the British Colonies. This bill was lost by the Senate persevering in its disagreement to the amendment made to the bill by the House of Representatives, from which that House steadily refused to recede. Congress has thus refused to act upon the subject, which the Executive obtained from acting upon because it was intended to be submitted to Congress. It is supposed that the President, thus left with the law for his guide, will be under the necessity of issuing his proclamation as prescribed by the law, for reciprocating the British interdiction. Secondly—the Woollens duty bill. This bill was lost by the Senate refusing to act upon it,—which, the majority being opposed to it, was, at so late a stage of the Session, the easiest way of disposing of it, being the only way in which a long & time-consuming debate upon the subject could well be avoided."

We learn that his Excellency Governor Kent, has issued a *volle prosequi* in the case of the Rev. J. VALIANT, a local preacher of the Methodist E. Church, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for solemnizing a marriage where the female was under sixteen years of age, in contravention of the 9th section of the act of Assembly of 1777, by which it is enacted, "That if any minister shall join in marriage any male under the age of twenty one years, or any female under the age of sixteen

years, and not before married, without the consent of the parent or guardian of every such person, personally given, or signified under the hand and seal of the said parent or guardian, and attested by two witnesses, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred pounds current money."—*American.*

BALTIMORE, February 17.
DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Jesse C. Earle, Surgical Instrument Maker, of this City, was yesterday making preparation to go a shooting, he took a fowling piece which he had been in the habit of hiring to persons, & which had been uniformly returned without a load. He put a small charge of powder into the piece, and after having primed it, attempted to fire it, but the gun flashed, when he took a gunpick, and after clearing the touch hole, put in more priming, and again drew the trigger, when, shocking to relate, the gun went off, and a full charge of shot, which without his knowledge was in it, was lodged in the body of the son of Mr. H. W. Tilyard, Lombard-street, a child about 3 years old, who was just entering the room, hand in hand, with the son of Mr. E. The child died immediately, and on examination, it was found that ten shots had entered the heart of the innocent sufferer.

CAUTION.—Counterfeits purporting to be five dollar notes of the *Marine Bank of Baltimore*, are in circulation. They are of the letter G in favor of M. Morris, dated April 4th, 1826, and imitation of those printed from the plate lately used. The Bank having recently procured new plates combining all the latest improvements in Bank note engraving, has for some time past discontinued issuing any from the old plates. These counterfeits have been offered at several Exchange offices in Philadelphia.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship, *Orizimbo*, arrived at New York on Monday, but did not bring papers quite so late as we expected. The Liverpool papers by her are to the 18th January & the London to the 16th, being only one day later than our former advices. The intelligence direct from the provinces in rebellion against the Portuguese Government, confirms the accounts previously received through the medium of the French Journals respecting the advance of the cause of the opposition.—The accounts state that the rebels have gained possession of a great part of the province of Beira, by far the most populous in the Whole Kingdom, and that they now extended over nearly a fifth part of the whole Empire.

Some of the London papers say there was a struggle in the Cabinet with respect to the appointment of a new Commander in Chief. Mr. Canning supported the claims of the Duke of Cambridge, & Lord Wellington relied on his own influence and fame. The latter, it was supposed, would succeed.

The Times says the public may rest assured that no change of the Ministry is at present contemplated or apprehended.

Sir Hudson Lowe, (Napoleon's jailor) arrived at Bombay, previous to the 5th of August.

Advices from Bombay to the 5th of August say, that the Pacha of Egypt, according to the intelligence from that country, was likely to throw obstacles in the way of the steam navigation communication with England by way of the Red Sea. The editor of the *Bombay Courier*, however, thinks that the establishment of steam-vessels between Bombay and Coeyper, would answer the purpose of communication, as the journey from the latter place to Europe would always be easy.—*American.*

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. Feb. 29.

Singular Circumstance.—One or two days previous to the great fall of snow, which commenced on the 1st of January, Mr. W. Seymour, of New Haven, turned five hogs into the woods to feed on nuts &c. But after the storm abated, and finding the snow to be so deep as to render it difficult for them to procure their subsistence, he went in search of them, and after spending several days without discovering any traces of them, he concluded that they were buried in the snow and had frozen to death. On the 11th of February, they were accidentally discovered by one of his neighbors, in a snow bank about forty rods from his house, after having lain in the snow forty-one days without moving six feet, and having no subsistence during that time except what they derived from the ground, which they had dug but a few inches deep, when a rock opposed their progress, and from one of their own number, which they had partly devoured. They were in good order for store-hogs when turned out; but when found they were very much emaciated. The four surviving hogs were driven home, and are now in a thriving condition.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John Davis to Miss Susan Vickers, all of this town.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen late of said county (deceased.) All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereon or before the 1st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate as witness my hand this 26th day of February.

MOSES C. SMITH adm'r.
of J. Bowen deceased.

Notice.
Those indebted to the estate of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on note, book or open account, are requested to come forward & make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.
WILLIAM BENNY,
JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.
of Jonathan N. Benny, deceased.
March 10. 3w.

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber offers for sale several hundred bushels of Cotton Seed of prime quality, which has not in the slightest manner been touched with the rot, a disease incident to this plant highly communicable from the seed and fatal to the crop.

The stock of this seed has grown at least two years, in a part of Virginia, of nearly pure latitude and climate, and one year, in Dorchester; and therefore is well acclimated to Maryland a point of known importance to the planter.

The requisite quantity of seed per acre is about two bushels.

By the way of Baltimore where the subscriber will, if required, deliver it, it may be received at almost any part of the state in a few days after order.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, March 10.

MARYLAND: Dorchester county Orphan's Court, January 15, 1827.

On application of William Vans Murray, surviving Administrator, de bonis non of Henry Summerville late of Dorchester county, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, WM. W. ECCLESTON, Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Summerville, late of Dorchester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September, 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1827.

WM. V. MURRAY, surviving Adm'r. d. b. n. of H. Summerville.
March 10 3w.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded colt TUCKAHOE, four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels; out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare.

Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April; in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.

F. ROBERTS.

Farmers Delight, March 10.

N. B. The subscribers JACK is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's chance, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.

E. H.

For Sale, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, YOUNG TOM.

He is now in fine condition, health and vigor. He will be sold for less money than he will clear the ensuing season. For terms apply to Edward N. Hambleton, or the subscriber who expects to be at Easton on Tuesday 13th inst.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
March 10. 3w.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of Robert Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on Monday the 19th of this instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, P. M. on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security—All the real estate of the deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit:—A valuable Grist Mill and farm adjoining, lying and being in the upper district of Caroline county, on the main road, leading from Hillsborough to Greenbrough, about one & a half miles from the latter place—Also one undivided eighth part of a house, and lot adjoining said mill seat. The mill and farm will be sold together or separately, as will best suit purchasers—the very eligible situation of this property, for country custom and its proximity to the village of Greenbrough, where a very active commercial business is going on, renders it worthy the attention of active, enterprising men. A further description of the property will be given on the day of sale, by the Subscriber appointed trustee for the sale thereof by the will of the deceased.

GEORGE REED.

P. S. The sale of all his personal estate will take place, at the same time.

G. R.

March 10. (3w)

**PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**
READY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON SHORT NOTICE.

POETRY.

MAN'S LOVE.

By the author of "Solitary Hours."
To worship for a season,
To flatter, feign, pursue;
To love with little reason,
To leave as blindly too:
Or having won and worn,
To ring the rose away,
Or, having crushed, to scorn
Its premature decay:
To stab with sharp unkindness,
With cold neglect to kill,
To abuse with selfish blindness
The love no wrongs can chill:
To fly the hour of danger,
The bed where sickness lies,
And leave, perhaps, a stranger
To close the dying eyes:
And, ere her last cold pillow
The green grass waves above,
To cast away the willow,
And choose another love:
Thus—thus—'tis thus men love!

For the Easton Gazette.

To Jotham Longstrey, Lemmy Bertram,
and Tommy Croaker, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN:—Poetry is generally admitted to be of greater antiquity than prose. It is the language of the passions, it refines the taste, improves the mind, and has therefore been always held in the highest admiration. Homer, Virgil, Milton, Pope, &c. are clear exemplifications of this position. As the specimens of your lucubrations, which appeared lately in the Easton Gazette, are at least equal to the productions of those distinguished characters, your fame will no doubt descend with imperishable lustre, to the latest posterity. As gold medals have been awarded in profusion, in different sections of the union for poetic excellence; but as our funds will not, at present, permit us to reward you in proportion to your merit, I am directed to request you, Gentlemen, to compose a poetical communication on "Prose run mad," and forward it to the Secretary of the Frog Eyed Society, on or before the 20th of March; and the author of the best written piece of the three, shall be, as a tribute of our admiration of his talents, elected an honorary member of the said frog eyed society.

By order,
TIMOTHY KITEFLIER,
Secretary.

Mud Creek, House.

OLD MAIDS—A certain lady, living, as some say, in a state of single blessedness, but who was quite anxious to change it, attended a holy meeting, where she heard one of your real old fashioned preachers hold forth. On her return home, in remarking upon the services, she observed she liked the minister very much, as he prayed particularly for her. "How," said one of the family, "I do not recollect any thing that you particularly refer to." "Why yes," replied she, "for after mentioning the parish, the sick, the dying, the widow and the fatherless, he prayed for those who had unmentionable troubles, and I am sure if there are any who come under this description, it is us poor old maids."—[Albion]

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOOD MATERIALS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of CALF SKINS AND MOROCCO, Of a superior quality, suitable for BOOTS—also a quantity of SOLE LEATHER, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, & in the very best manner. Gentlemen disposed to purchase Boots, would do well to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
Feb. 24 3w

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore. Resolved, That there be exhibited at Easton a Cattle Show and Fair of Animals, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures during the ensuing Autumn; and that Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, the first, second, and third days of November, be the days appointed for this purpose.

RICHARD SPENCER, Secretary.
Easton, 22d Feb. 1827. [March 5 w]
The Editor of the American Farmer, and those of papers printed on the Eastern Shore, are respectfully requested to publish this notice in their respective Journals.

THE CELEBRATED JACK, BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admitted for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennells Martins, &c. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing. This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure bull getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mule in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the groom.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.
Feb. 24

Wanted

In a County Clerk's office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character. For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16

GARDEN SEEDS.

A well assorted supply of genuine Garden Seeds just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, for sale on the lowest terms for Cash by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo. 3d, 1827.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the necessity of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to
SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec. 16

Easton & Baltimore Packet. THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.
Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Baltimore & Easton Packet. THE SCHOONER, JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge. The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with his Clerk, Mr. Jas. Mackey, at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage. The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Queponco) Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D. 1827.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 13

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

BASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hackes can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Negroes for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale at Easton on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, several young negroes both male & female, they will be sold for cash, with a prohibition not to go out of the state, a bond will be required of the purchaser to that effect, the subscribers have authority from James Selth, Esq. to dispose of the above negroes, to pay several debts, for which the subscribers are security.
WILLIAM JENKINS.
ROBERT LAMBDIN.
Feb. 24

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.
Dec. 23

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 20th, and Friday the 23d days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.
Feb. 17 w

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of this Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt & dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

Feb. 17

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC. He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

Joseph Chain

Has two very good gold watches & one good mantle clock which he will sell low for cash, warranted to run well, having been repaired and insured for twelve months.

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centreville Academy respectfully informs the Patrons of that Institution and the Public generally that a few boys can be accommodated with Board, Washing and Bedding, at his house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morning and evening, to the instruction and morals of those who may be intrusted to his care.
Feb. 24 5w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against John McQuay, Jr. and Tristram Faulkner, Executors of Patrick McQuay, at the suit of Jeremiah Harrison, administrator of Mary Harrison, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 20th of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, interest and claim of John McQuay and Tristram Faulkner, of, in and to the farm or plantation where the said John McQuay now resides, situate in the Bay Side, or Dirty Neck, and known by the names of Hamshier and part Divine St. Andrew, containing in all 91 acres of land, more or less, also one negro boy called Henry and one negro girl called Ann—Seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees for 1825 and 1826. Attendance by
THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Feb. 24

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny at the suit of Henry D. Sellers, also one other venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of William Biles, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday, the 13th March next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the farm or plantation where he resided, situate on the main road leading from the Chapel to Wye, and known by the name of Kerby's Advantage and part of Benny's Resurvey, containing in all 280 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance by
Tho. Henrix Shff.
Feb. 17

Notice.

The Subscriber has now waited until the opening of the Navigation which has given every person an opportunity of sending off their grain to enable them to pay their County Tax and he now begs the favour of all those that have not paid their accounts, to call on him at his office in Easton, or pay his deputies in their respective districts when they call on them on or before the first day of April next, as no further indulgence can be given; after that time, he must proceed as the law directs to collect the same.

LAMB'T. W. SPENCER, Collector.

March 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Dashiell late of Somerset county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this first day of March, 1827.

JOHN S. CROCKETT,
MATIAS DASHIELL, Adm'rs

March 3

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public Vendue, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th inst. all his Household & Kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. & attendance given by
WILLIAM NEWNAM.
March 3

Notice.

The Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 13th inst. (March) to appoint Constables—and on Tuesday the 3d day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads.

By Order,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 3

Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
PHILIP HORNEY.
Tugman's Island, Feb. 10.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

This commodious vessel will commence the season and pursue her routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton on the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of every week at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Baltimore where she will arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and FRIDAY of every week at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and leave Annapolis at half after 11 o'clock and proceed to Easton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. But in proceeding on the route, and on the days above mentioned, she shall always on due notice or signal touch at Boring's Mills, Oxford, and Castle Haven, both going and returning, and take up or land passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and, remaining there till 2 o'clock, return to Baltimore at 6 o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at half past 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown where she will arrive at 12 o'clock, touching at Queenstown, or at such place on Corlica Creek as may be hereafter appointed: returning she will leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock, and touching at the said intermediate place will arrive at Baltimore at half past 7 o'clock the same evening.

At each and every of the said places passengers, and, where practicable, horses, carriages, and other articles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on board, will be received.

The rates of passage-money, to be as follows:—

For every passenger from Easton, or the Landings on Third Haven, or from Castle Haven, to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2 50
For Ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven, to Annapolis, or the reverse 2 00

For Ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00
For Ditto from Baltimore to Chestertown, or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 50

For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place, respectively, the same fare as for a passenger.

For every four wheel Carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore or the reverse 2 00

For every two wheel Carriage from place to place as mentioned in the last rule 1 50

For every four wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 2 00

For every two wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00

For every passenger, horse, or gig from Easton to Castle Haven, or the reverse 50

And for every four wheel Carriage from, or to, Easton and Castle Haven 1 00

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 25

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 75

Articles of Merchandise or other things which may conveniently be received and laden on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board the packets.

For every sheep or hog or animal of the like size carried from any one of the said places to the other 25
If more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the Commander.

In the passages between Baltimore and Annapolis, and between Baltimore and Chestertown, if any passenger going in the Boat shall also return the same day, the fare shall be charged but as for going or returning only, and not for both.

Under no inducement shall more steam be employed than is necessary for her ordinary voyages.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner. The fare for any Meal not to exceed 50 cents, nor Liquors to be charged beyond Tavern rates.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 3 4w

The Editors of the Newspapers printed at Chestertown, Centreville, and Cambridge, are requested to publish the above notice in their respective Journals, and to present their bills to the Commander.

Orphans' Court, Somerset county.

February the 13th, 1827.

On application of Daniel Maddux, Executor of Marcey Maddux, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton.

True copy,
Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg'r.
of Wills for Somerset county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Marcey Maddux late of Somerset county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord, 1827.

DANIEL MADDOX, Ex'r.
of Marcey Maddux, deceased.
March 3 3w

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1827.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.
THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.
Continued.

Let us now consider what will be the advantages obtained by the increase of products created, and brought into value by the opening of the canal.

It is proper to remark, that the canal, before being entirely completed from Georgetown to Pittsburgh, will still give successive results from the very commencement of its construction: for, while the work will advance, on the one side from Pittsburgh, and on the other from Georgetown, the distance of transportation by land between these two places will diminish annually; and, particularly on the Eastern section, each portion, when finished, from one tributary of the Potomac to the other, will place the valley of this tributary in communication with the ocean. Thus, each portion as soon as built, will successively produce a partial result, and will afford advantages which will indemnify, if not entirely, at least in part, the expenses incurred from year to year: although it will only be when the whole line shall be completed, that the canal, being brought into full operation, will produce the complete results for which it is destined. It is only for this period that the following calculations are made.

The articles exported at the present time, by the districts under consideration may be divided into two classes: 1st. Those produced by agricultural and manufacturing industry; 2d. Those which are in some measure immediately afforded by the soil itself.

The first class consists of wheat, corn, flour and meal, rye, tobacco, hemp, flax, flaxseed, beef, pork, bacon, lard, tallow, whiskey, iron, glass, &c.

The second class consists of coal, lime, timber, plank, boards, slate, marble, freestone, &c.

The annual amount of exportation of the articles of the first class has been differently estimated at different periods: 275,000 tons have been considered as a minimum, and 390,000 as a maximum. We will adopt 350,000 tons, which at the moderate valuation of sixty dollars per ton, gives \$21,000,000.

These exportations together comprise those made to New Orleans, and those made to the Atlantic by the Potomac and land communications. It is certain that the facility of transport offered by the canal will increase the amount of these exportations; that is to say, will cause an increase of production. In fact, if the Mississippi is the outlet of the states above enumerated, to the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will become their outlet to the Chesapeake. These states, thus having two water communications for the exportation of their products these last must annually increase in quantity, and we should say in value also, as they will then have the choice of the most advantageous market. What will be the annual augmentation of these products?—Conjecture is all that we can here offer; and in assuming it at five per cent, we believe that we are far within the truth.

This being established and \$21,000,000 being the value of products at the present time if we examine what it will be at the time of the canal's going into operation, (and it will certainly increase with the population during the construction of the canal,) we find by calculation, that at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the sum of the successive augmentations during the six first years, will be \$23,977,170, the augmentation of the sixth year alone being \$7,141,005.

This sum of \$23,977,170, representing the sum of the increase of products for six years, is a creation which belongs entirely to the canal, and which, without it, would not exist: it is about two millions above the expense of construction of the whole canal, and nearly the double of the expense of construction of the Eastern and Western sections together.

As regards the products of the second class, such as coal, lime, timber, &c. their great weight, and the want of economical communications to bring them into market on such terms that they may compete in price, combine together to render their present value, so to express it, null. Their exportation, and consequently their value, will be another creation of the canal: a creation which must be considered the more important, when we reflect on the powerful influence exerted over manufacturing industry by a single one of these articles, viz: coal. It is difficult to calculate in anticipation, what will be the annual consumption of this material, the inexhaustible source of public riches and of private economy; but if we consider that the counties on the Potomac, the District of Columbia, the population of Baltimore, and the iron works in its vicinity, will extensively use it, we do

not think that during the first years its annual consumption will be less than 150,000 tons. In fact, the population alone of these counties and of the District, amounts to 314,624 inhabitants, and our supposition only allows half a ton for each inhabitant, while the proportion admitted for large cities, which make an extensive use of this fuel, is 1 1/2 of a ton for each inhabitant.

Now, estimating the ton at seven dollars, the 150,000 tons give \$1,050,000 for one year, and six years \$6,300,000.

As to the article of lime, the mere fact, that at Washington City, for want of economical communications, the lime used is brought from Rhode Island, shows that this article will acquire from the canal a value of which it is entirely deprived at the present time, as an object of exportation.

The same observation will apply to the timber, of all kinds, which the valleys of the Potomac, and of the Youhagany, and the ridges which they traverse, offer in abundance.

We will suppose, merely from conjecture, that the articles composing the second class alone, exclusive of coal, will receive a value created by the canal equal to 120,000 dollars per year, or for six years \$720,000.

In summing up the augmentation of products of the articles thus enumerated, we have—

For the articles of the first class, \$23,977,170
For those of the 2d—Coal, 6,300,000
Lime, timber, &c. 720,000

Total for six years, \$30,997,170

But this creation of products, of which the transportation and exportation will take place from West to East, will cause in itself an increase of return trade, which would not exist if the canal itself did not exist. This trade may be divided into two classes of merchandise: the one composed of domestic manufactures, the other of foreign manufactures. The proportion between the amount of these two classes can only be fixed in a conjectural manner; and we will adopt here, for the former, the third, and for the latter, the two-thirds, of the value of the exportation (from West to East, of the articles of the first class only. Thus the third, of the \$23,977,170, or \$7,992,390, will form another source of domestic wealth created by the canal, and in which our fisheries would form an important item. This sum, added to that of \$30,997,170, gives \$38,989,560.

Conclusion. Six years after the canal shall have been in operation, the augmentation of the products created by the canal, or which amounts to the same, the advantages obtained by the producers, presents a value equal to one and three-fourths times the whole expense of construction, and more than three times the expense of the Eastern and Western sections taken together.

If the public treasury will derive certain advantage by the influence which the canal will have on the augmentation of the value of the lands belonging to the Union, it will also receive others full as certain, by the increase of products exported abroad.

We have just estimated these at two-thirds of the total quantity of the products of the first class created by the canal; that is to say, the two-thirds of \$23,977,170, or for the six years which will follow the opening of the navigation at \$15,984,780.

But the duty received on imports being valued at 25 per cent. of domestic products exported, it follows that the treasury will receive \$3,996,195 during the six years following the completion of the canal; an amount entirely due to this work, and belonging to its creation.

Conclusion. Adding the preceding sum to that of \$12,000,000 presented above, as the increase of the value of land, it follows, from these computations, that the Union is interested for about \$16,000,000, in the accomplishment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; a sum which is more than the two-thirds of the total expense of the construction of this work, and one and one third times the expense of the Eastern & Western sections taken together.

It is proper here to observe that, if the revenue of the Union, arising in time of peace almost exclusively from the customs, is sufficient to meet the expenses of government, it will probably become inadequate to this object in time of war, when it will become indispensable to have recourse to internal taxes. The Union will, therefore, find in the improvements due to the existence of the canal, important resources, the value of which is not included in the present computation.

To be Continued.

THE RED NOSED LIEUTENANT.
From the Forget me Not.

[Among the prose contributions we have read with much gratification, Amba, the witch's daughter, an African tale, by Mrs. Bodwich; Grace Neville, by Miss Mitford; a Halloween, by David Lyndsay, Esq; the Red Nosed Lieutenant, a campaigner's story; the Haunted Manor House; by the author of the Duke of Mantua; the attacked Escort, a Spanish scene; and several others. As a variety of humour, cast, and often happy terseness of style, we shall make room for a portion of the Lieutenant with the red nose.]—Albion.

"Five and twenty years ago I was just five and twenty years of age; I was thus

neither young nor old; in addition, I was neither handsome nor ugly, neither rich nor poor, neither active nor indolent, neither a Socrates nor a simpleton. More ordinary men than I had been married for love, poorer men had got credit and rolled on their carriage wheels till it was out, and greater fools had been cabinet counsellors. Yet all this did not satisfy me. Years had swept along, and I was exactly the same in point of publicity at five and twenty that I had been at fifteen. Let no man say that the passion for being something or other in the world's eye is an improbable thing. Shew me that man and I will shew him my Lord A. driving a mail coach, the Earl of B. betting at a boxing-match, the Marquis of C. the rival of his own groom, and the Duke of D. a director of the opera. My antagonist has only to look and be convinced; for what could throw those patricians into the very jaws of public jest, but the passion for publicity? I pondered long upon this, and my resolution to do something was at length fixed. But the grand difficulty remained—what was the thing to be done? what was the grand chemin d'honneur, the longest stride to the temple of fame, the royal road to making a figure in one's generation? The step was too momentous to be rashly taken, and I took time enough, for I took a year. On my six and twentieth birthday I discovered that I was as wise and as public as on my birthday before, and a year older besides! While I was in this state of fluctuation, my honoured uncle arrived in town, and called upon me. Let me introduce this most excellent and most mutilated man. He had commenced his career in the American war, a bold, brave blooming ensign; what he was now I shall not describe. But he had taken the earliest opportunity of glory, and at Bunker's hill had lost an eye. He was nothing the worse as a mark for an American rifle; and at Brandywine he had the honour of seeing La Fayette run away before him, and paid only a right leg as his tribute to the victory. My uncle followed on the road to glory, gaining a new leaf of laurel, and losing an additional fragment of himself in every new battle, till with Burgoyne he left his nose in the swamps of Saratoga; whence having had the good fortune to escape, he distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown, under Cornwallis, and left only an arm in the ditch of the rampart. He had returned a major, and after lying on his back for two years in the military hospital, was set at liberty to walk the world on a pair of crutches and be called colonel. I explained my difficulty to this venerable remnant of soldiering. "Difficult!" cried he, starting up on his residuary leg. "I see none whatever. You are young, healthy, & have the use of all your limbs—the very thing for the army!" I glanced involuntarily at his own contributions to the field. He perceived it and retorted; "Sir, I know the difference between us, as well as it I were the field-surgeon. I should never have advised you to march if you had not limbs enough for the purpose; but you have your complement." And therefore can afford to lose them my good uncle, said I. "Nephew," was the reply, "sneering is no argument, except among civilians. But if a man wants to climb at once to a name, let him try the army. Have you no estate? why, the regiment is your freehold—have you no education? why, the colour of your coat will stand you in place of it with three-fourths of the men and all the women:—have you no brain? why, their absence will never be missed at the mess; and as for the field, not half a dozen in an army ever exhibit any pretensions of the kind." This was too flattering a prospect to be overlooked. I took the advice; in a week was gazetted into a marching regiment, and in another week was on board his Majesty's transport, No. 10, with a wing of the gallant thirty—regiment, tacking out of Portsmouth on our way to Gibraltar. Military men have it, that there are three bad passages—the slow, the quick, and the neither quick nor slow; pronouncing the two former detestable, the latter—

the storm making a man sick at sea, the calm making him sick of himself, a much worse thing; and the alternation of calm and storm bringing both sickness into one. My first passage was distinguished by being of the third order. I found my fellow subalterns a knot of good humoured beings, the boys with the habits of men, the men with the tricks of boys, all fully impressed with the honour of the epaulette, and thinking the man who wore two instead of one the most favoured of all things under the sun. We at length came in sight of the famous Rock. It loomed magnificently from the sea; and every glass was to the eye as the lines and batteries, that looked like teeth in its old white head, rose grimly out of the waters. The veterans of the corps were in high delight, and enumerated with the vigour of grateful recollection the cheapness of the wines, the snugness of the quarters, and the general laudable and illaudible pleasantries of the place. The younger latered with the respect due to experience, and, for that reason, an old red-nosed lieutenant, of whom no man had ever thought but as a lieutenant before, became the centre of a circle, a blue-stocking, surrounded with obsequious listeners, by virtue of his pre-eminent knowledge of every wine-house in the garrison. Such

is the advantage of situation!—nine-tenths of mankind, till they are placed on the spot of display, what are they but red-nosed lieutenants?"

We omit a fight with Spanish gun-boats and the quarters at Gibraltar, where the garrison were "like Thiebault in Frederic's paradise at Potsdam"—we conjugated from morning to night the verb *'Je m'ennuie, tu t'ennuies, il s'ennuie'* through all its persons, tenses and moods." At length they were ordered for Egypt; and the story proceeds. "Never was regiment so delighted. We supped together upon the news, and drank farewell to Gibraltar and confusion to — in bumpers without measure. In the very height of our carousal, my eye dropped upon my old friend's red nose. It served me as a kind of thermometer. I observed it diminish of its usual crimson. 'The spirit has fallen,' thought I; 'there is ill luck in the wind.' I took him aside; but he was then too far gone for regular council: he only clasped my hand with the fervour of a fellow-drinker, and muttered out, lifting his glass with a shaking wrist—'Nothing but confoundedly bad brandy in Egypt for love or money.' We sailed.

A calm is succeeded by a tempest, 'but glory,' says the campaigner, 'slipped from us on all sides. Wet, weary, half-starved and frightened to death, we darted through every nook and channel that had ever figured in the history of the Cyclopes; left Olympus on the one hand, and Ida on the other; caught glimpses of Cos and Scio, Rhodes and Hydra, all peering through fog and cloud, and lashed by sheets of billow and foam. I wished them all ten thousand fathom under water.' They are shipwrecked on the coast of Caramania, and surrounded by natives. 'Soldiers are no great geographers: the line leave that business to the staff, the staff to the artillery, the artillery to the engineers, and the engineers to Providence. At our council which was held on a row of knapsacks, and with one pair of trousers among its seven sages, it was asserted, with equal shew of reason, that we were in Africa, in Arabia, in Turkey, and in the Black Sea. However, our sheepskin friends were urgent for our departure.'

"We finally sailed for Egypt; found the French building fortifications on the shore; and, like a generous enemy, landed just where they had provided for our reception. But the world knows all this already & I disdain to tell what every body knows; but the world does not know that we had three councils of war to settle whether the troops should land in gaiters or trousers; and whether they should or should not carry three days' pipeclay and blacking in their knapsacks. The most valuable facts are, we see, often lost for want of our being a little behind the curtain. The famous landing was the noisiest thing conceivable. The world at a distance called it the most gallant thing; and I have no inclination to stand up against universal opinion. But whether we were fighting against the sand-hills, or the French, or the sun in his strength; whether we were going to the right, or the left, or the rear; whether we were beating or beaten, no living man could have told in two minutes after the first shot. It was all clamour, confusion, bursting of shells, dashing of water, splitting of boats, and screams of the wounded; the whole passing under a coverlet of smoke as fuliginous as ever rushed from furnace: under this 'blanket of the dark,' we pulled on, landed, fought, and conquered; and for our triumph, had every man his length of excellent sand for the night, the canopy of heaven for his tent, and the profoundest curses of the commissariat for his supper. On we went, day after day, fighting the French, starving, and scorched, till we found them in our camp before day break, on the memorable 21st of March. We fought them then as men fight in the pit of a theatre, every one for himself: the French, who are great tacticians, and never fight but for science's sake grew tired before John Bull, who fights for the love of the thing. The Frenchman fights but to manoeuvre, and the Englishman manoeuvres but to fight. So, as manoeuvring was out of the question, we carried the affair all after own hearts. But this victory had its price; for it cost me my old red-nosed lieutenant. We were standing within half a foot of each other, in front of the little ruin where the French invincibles made a last struggle: they fired a volley before they threw themselves on their knees, according to the national custom of earning their lives, when I saw my unlucky friend tumbled head over heels, and stretched between my legs. There was no time for thinking of him then: the French were hanted out, *la bayonnette dans le feu*; we followed—the battle of Alexandria was won, and our part of the success was, to be marched ten miles off, to look after some of their fragments of baggage. We found nothing, of course; for neither in defeat nor in victory does the Frenchman ever forget himself. In our bivouac the thought of the lieutenant came over me, in the heat of the march I could not have thought of any thing mortal but my own parched throat and crippled limbs. Absurd as the old subaltern was, I could have better spared a better man; we had been thrown together in some strange

ways; and as the result of my meditations, I determined to return and see what was become of the man with the red nose.—Leave was easily obtained; for there was something of the odd feeling for him that a regiment has for one of those harmless madmen who sometimes follow its drums in a ragged uniform and formidable hat & feather. It was lucky for the lieutenant that I rode hard, for I found him as near a premature exit as ever hero was. A working party had already made his last bed in the sand; and he was about to take that possession which no ejection will disturb, when I felt some throbbing about his heart. The soldiers insisted, that as they were ordered out for the purpose of inhaling, they should go through with their work. But if they were sullen, I was resolute; and I prevailed to have the subject deferred to the hospital. After an infinity of doubt, I saw my old friend set on his legs again. But my labour seemed in vain; life was going out; the doctors prohibited the bottles; and the lieutenant felt, like Shylock, that his life was taken away, when that was taken 'by which he did live.' He resigned himself to die with the composure of an ancient philosopher. The night before I marched for Cairo, I sat an hour with him. He was a changed man, talked more rationally than I had believed within the possibility of brains so many years adust with port; expressed some rough gratitude for my trouble about him, and finally gave me a letter to some of his relatives in England.

The regiment was on its march at day-break; we made our way to Cairo, took possession, wogdored at its filth, admired its grand mosque, execrated its water, its provisions, and its population; were marched back to storm Alexandria (where I made all possible search for the lieutenant, but in vain); were saved the trouble by the capitulation of the French; were embarked landed at Portsmouth just one year from our leaving it, and, as it pleased the wisdom of Napoleon and the folly of our ministry were disbanded. I had no reason to complain; for though I had been shipwrecked and starved, sick and wounded, I had left neither my life nor my legs behind. Others had been less lucky; and from the losses in the regiment I was now a captain. One day, in looking over the reliquies of my baggage, a letter fell out; it was the red-nosed lieutenant's. My conscience reproached me, and I believe for the moment my face was as red as his nose. I delivered the letter it was received by a matron at the head of three of the prettiest maidens in all Lancashire, the country of beauty, a blonde, a brunette & a younger one who was neither, & yet seemed alternately both. I liked the blonde and the brunette infinitely; but the third I did not like, for I fell in love with her, which is a very different thing. The lieutenant was her uncle; and, regretted as his habits were this family circle had much to say for his generosity. Mary's hazel eyes made a fool of me, & I asked her hand that they might make a fool of no one else. The colonel without the nose was of course invited to the wedding, and he was in such exultation that either the blonde or the brunette might have been my aunt if she pleased. But they exhibited no tendency to this gay military Torso, and the colonel was forced to content himself with the experience of his submissive nephew. The wedding day came: the three sisters looked prettier than ever in their vestal white. The colonel gave the bride away, and in the tears and congratulations of this most melancholy of all happy ceremonies Mary chose her fate. We returned to dinner, and were seated, all smiles, when the door opened, and in walked—the red-nosed lieutenant. Had I seen, like Brutus, 'the immortal Julius' ghost? I could not have been more amazed. But nature was less doubting; the matron threw herself into his arms, the blonde and the brunette clasped each a hand; and my bright-eyed wife forgot her conjugal duties, and seemed to forget that I was in the world. There was indeed some reason for doubt: the man before us was fat and florid enough, but the essential distinction of his physiognomy had lost its regal hue. All this, however, was explained by degrees. After my departure from Cairo, he had been given over by the doctors; and sick of taking physic, and determining to die in his own way, he had himself carried up the Nile.—The change of air did something for him—the absence of the doctors perhaps more. He domesticated himself among the peasants above the cataracts, drank Camel's milk, ate rice, wore a baize, and rode a buffalo. Port was inaccessible, and date brandy was not to his taste. Health forced itself on him; and the sheik of the district conceived so good an opinion of him, that he offered him his daughter, with a handsome portion of the buffaloes, in marriage. The offer was declined; but African offence is a formidable thing, and, after having had a carbine-load of buffaloes charged one night through his door, he thought it advisable to leave the neighbourhood of his intended father-in-law. I am not about to astonish the world, & throw unbelief on my true story, by saying that the lieutenant has since drunk of nothing but the limpid spring. Whatever were his Musselman habits, he resumed his native

toes with the force of nature. Port still had temptations for him; but prudence, in the shape of the matron sister and the pretty niece, was at hand, and, like Sancho's physician, the danger and the glass vanished at a sign from those gentle magicians. Our chief anxiety arose from the good fellowship of the colonel. He had settled within a field of us, and spent his evenings by our fire side. He had been, by the chances of service, once on campaign with the lieutenant; and all campaigners know that there is no free mason sign of friendship equal to that of standing to be shot together. But there was an unexpected preservative in this hazardous society. The colonel was incapable of exhibiting in the centre of his countenance that living splendour which made Falstaff raise Bardolph to the honour of his admiral; he could 'carry no lantern in his poop.' If envy could have invaded his generous soul, it would have arisen at the old, restored distinction of his comrade. He watched over his regimen; kept him to the most judicious allowance of claret; and the red nose of the lieutenant never flamed again."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, March 5.

On Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Nineteenth Congress terminated its labors, and adjourned sine die. The only business performed in the House of Representatives on Saturday was, the passage of a few private bills, the joint rule which requires that no bills shall be sent to the President for signature on the last day of the Session, having been suspended so far as to allow all bills to be sent to him which should be passed before 1 o'clock of that day.

After 12 o'clock, the reports of three Select Committees were received. The first which was offered, was the report of the Committee which was charged with the investigation of certain accusations against Ezekiel Huntington, District Attorney in Connecticut. This report refers the subject and the testimony to the President of the United States, the officer implicated being of a rank to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the process of impeachment cannot properly be extended. The second report was from the Select Committee, to whom were referred the various memorials which relate to the subject of the colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa. This report, which was ordered to be printed, is intended to be preparatory to future legislation on the subject, and contains a full exposition of the views of the Colonization Society & a series of arguments in favor of its object. The last report, the reading of which, and the discussion to which it led, occupying about three hours, was an able exposition, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the differences between the Executive of Georgia and the United States, of this important subject, embracing a history of the proceedings which have taken place on both sides, and accompanied by the voluminous mass of testimony on which the reasoning and conclusions of the Committee are founded. Of this interesting document, 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A passing review of some of the business of the Session may not be without interest to our readers. Among the important business upon which we had anticipated the legislative action of Congress, were the Bankrupt Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution, and the modification of the Tariff, which was asked for by the manufacturers. The first of these bills was discussed for some weeks in the Senate, but was finally rejected by a majority so decided as to leave little hope of such a measure being adopted for some years. The House, in the mean time, employed itself in the discussion of the claims of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, the bill for whose relief ultimately expired under a mass of irreconcilable opinions and unprofitable amendments. The bill modifying the Tariff as relates to wool & woollen goods, passed the House of Representatives, but was not finally acted on in the Senate.

The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain, after undergoing some mutation in the Senate, was adopted in the House of Representatives as a substitute for the bill originally reported by the Committee of Commerce in that branch, with an amendment or two. The Senate, however, with a tenacity somewhat unusual, came to a determination to retain its own provisions, and the Bill, after an unsuccessful conference between Committees of both Houses, was lost. In referring this important subject to Congress, in calling in the aid of legislation to effect that which diplomatic agency had failed to accomplish; the Executive faithfully and discreetly performed his duty, shaping his course according to the spirit of our institutions. Failing in his object, it is now left for him to act upon the high responsibility of his station. To him alone the country must look for the protection of its dignity and its prosperity. If evil should ensue, the nation will not fail to trace it, in part, to the want of that legislative energy and wisdom which the Executive has a right, and is bound to call to his aid, in every difficult emergency. If, under the blessing of Providence, our honor and our interests as a nation shall be preserved from injury, the people will equally well understand to whose prudence and firmness such a happy result must be attributed.

The various appropriation bills necessary for the support of the Government in its various branches, were passed without being materially changed in any of their

important provisions, except as relates to the striking out the appropriation for a Naval Academy, which was inserted in the Senate bill, and stricken out in the House. A bill was passed on the last night of the session increasing the salary of the Postmaster General to \$6000. Thus placing him on the same scale of salary with the different Secretaries. The bill went through without opposition, except that one or two members expressed their fears lest some unworthy successor of the present Postmaster General should enjoy the benefit of the provision. We think there is little fear of this contingency. The efficiency with which the present incumbent has administered the arduous duties of that office will, of itself, prevent the situation from being hereafter held by any incompetent officer. The contrast would be too obvious to escape public vigilance, and too injurious to escape public denunciation. A bill passed, authorizing extra clerks in some of the public offices. This law was absolutely necessary; as it is well known that much of the public business has been for some years performed by individuals who are compelled to rely on the contingent funds of the different Departments, for the inadequate compensation they receive. The present bill will only apply a partial remedy to the evil. The increase of clerks must be in proportion to the increase of public business; and there can be no equitable reasons why the services rendered to the nation should be more meanly remunerated than those which are rendered to individuals.

It is not to be expected that at the short session of Congress many important measures can be matured and adopted. The various and conflicting interests of this extensive Union will always induce warm & protracted discussions. The genius of our institutions, and the habits of our legislative bodies, encourage this tendency; and every attempt to check the practice will be odious and unsuccessful. At the same time, it is to be frequently regretted that the debates in Congress are not regulated and restricted by a salutary inference of the judgment in those who participate in them. It is by no means unusual that a discussion becomes so attenuated and ramified, that it is necessary for some discriminating mind to replace the subject before the House in its original and proper form; and unless this is done, the importance of the subject itself and the power of the arguments by which it is recommended, are frittered away and forgotten in the licentious exercise of the imagination. If, however, this be an evil, it is one of which we have had little reason to complain at this session.

A considerable degree of warmth, approaching to violence, has manifested itself in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House of the changes which have been made in the publishers of the Laws of the United States, "and the reasons for each change." It was impossible that such a resolution could be discussed without invoking all the bitterness of party feeling. As the propriety of the call could only be made out by showing that a corrupt exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Secretary could be established; it was necessary to produce all the proof, direct or presumptive which fact or imagination could supply. The defenders of the resolution were not sparing in their efforts to establish the charge. They displayed no extraordinary delicacy in the selection of the language which was best adapted to produce the effect they desired; they exhibited no unusual forbearance in its application. On the other hand, the opposers of the resolution and more especially some of the personal friends of the Secretary of State vindicated his character and conduct with great force of language and feeling. The war of words, the conflict of epithets, ran high, and was only terminated by the constitutional dissolution of Congress before any decision was made.

That dissolution has now taken place, and the Representatives of the people have returned into the bosom of the nation, to receive from their constituents the meed of praise or of censure which they may deserve. To the legitimate tribunal of public opinion we refer them for their recompense be it what it may. We have endeavored, honestly and to the best of our ability, to furnish the nation with the materials for its judgment.

The proceedings of the last Session of the Congress which closed its term on Saturday, and especially those of the Senate will receive the serious consideration of the people of the United States. It is our purpose hereafter to notice them more particularly. It need not be disguised that towards the close of the past Session, we presume by some of those "combinations" of which Dr. Floyd in his late address at Richmond, made a precious confession, the Opposition obtained a small majority in the Senate. We will select only a few prominent instances to show how this majority was disposed to use the ephemeral power so obtained.

1. The wool bill, (this measure so important to the great interests of our country) was, in effect, rejected by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice President. 2. A committee appointed by the majority of the Senate, made a long report on the subject of the Georgia controversy, of which three thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution among the people of the United States countenancing and encouraging the Governor of Georgia. 3. The bill for converting a portion of the six per cent debt into a debt, bearing an interest of five per cent, which passed the House of Representatives was lost in the Senate. By the failure to pass a bill last year, in consequence of the now acknowledged error of Mr. Louis McLane,

the country lost about ninety thousand dollars. By the failure of the Senate to pass this bill it loses a like sum.

4. The Colonial bill was lost by the refusal of the Senate to agree to an amendment of the House of Representatives, without which the measure would have humiliated this country. And now Great Britain is left in possession of the monopoly of the navigation concerned in the intercourse, unless the President feels himself authorized to close our ports under the act of March, 1823.

Whatever regret will be felt at the course pursued by the Senate in the above instances, the people will derive much satisfaction from knowing that that of their immediate Representatives was directly the reverse of it.

We must add, as one of the remarkable incidents of the last Session of the Senate, that Duff Green, the editor of a paper, notorious for the security of its columns, and its utter disregard of all decency and truth, received the votes of twenty three Senators of the United States to be the printer of the Senate.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 7.
SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is known, we believe, to our readers, that we have never accorded in the doctrine, that party spirit, in a free Government, is dangerous to the public interest. It has always been our opinion on the contrary, that the existence of party spirit to a certain extent, is greatly to be preferred to the calm of despotism, whether that despotism be one of opinion or of physical strength. An opposition to the measures of a Government, when founded upon principle, is entitled to respect and consideration, even from the Administration to which it is opposed. When founded upon different principles, or rather upon no principle at all, but that of a combination to obtain possession of the offices and patronage of a government, it is still useful; because it induces caution, and a regard for public opinion, on the part of those who administer the Government, which cannot fail to serve and protect the public interest. We must have good reasons, however, before we engage in an opposition to an existing administration, of the nature first above stated, & we never will, under any circumstances, engage in one of the nature last described.

With respect to the present Administration of the Government, it will be remembered by all who read this Journal, that, at the time of its induction to office; on its subsequent organization; and at a later date, we have expressed our conviction that the election of the President had been honestly made, and that the President had acted wisely, and with exclusive regard to the public interest, and to the circumstances of his election, in the appointment of the officers, who preside over the different Departments of the Government, and represent our country abroad. More recently, we have had occasion to say, that, judging the Administration by its measures, we believed, for any thing that we could see, that the election of President by the House of Representatives resulted beneficially to the country, there being more to approve than to disapprove in the measures of this Government. We have yet seen nothing to change this opinion. 'Unwarped by party rage,' or even by personal attachments; wholly unconnected with the Executive Administration of the General Government; free from any engagement, understanding, or alliance, with any party, or party men, this is the unbiased dictate of our deliberate judgment.

This sentiment, such as we have heretofore expressed it, we now repeat with entire deference to the opinions of others. We have not sought to seduce others to our opinion; still less have we denounced those who have come to different conclusions, or acted upon different principles, from us. Recent circumstances, however, have disclosed the existence of an organized Opposition to the present Administration, the object of which is to put it down, right or wrong. The first open application of this principle having been made, contemporaneously with its avowal, to us personally, occasioned us no little surprise. It is with pain, indeed, we find ourselves obliged to direct the attention of our readers to some features of the scheme, by which the Machiavelian principles of a very few individuals are sought to be made the rule of action for a great People—of the scheme, in the prosecution of which, public utility, faithful services, and acknowledged integrity, are to be sacrificed to the Moloch of party—of the scheme, by the successful operation of which this administration is, in the language of a highly respectable member of the party, to be 'put down, though it be as pure as the Angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God!'

We shall endeavor to say nothing personally offensive to any human being in our present exposition of this matter; but we should be treacherous to the great national interests of which we are proud of being the advocates—we should be faithless to our readers, who look to us for the development of passing events—if we did not speak plainly what we know, and disclose frankly what we believe. If this be offensive to the prejudices or convictions of any of our readers, we shall regret it. But, circumstances as we are, the suppression of truth, on such a subject, is equivalent to the expression of falsehood. If we were to withhold what we know and believe, on a matter so vital to the great interests of our country as that we are about to open, our daily paper would be a daily lie to the community.

With these preliminary remarks, we in-

vite the attention of our readers to the vote, in the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, for a Printer to that body. The occasion was in itself an unimportant one, wholly unworthy of special notice, and to which we certainly should never have invited the attention of our readers, but for the organization which it afforded for the first time disclosed, and for the principles openly avowed on that occasion by the Honorable MARTIN VAN BUREN, an eminent Senator from the State of New York, who has earned the distinction of being brought into this bold relief, by presenting himself on that day, as the spokesman of the party of which we shall take the freedom to consider him the head and representative, if he be not both its parent and its guardian. Of that Senator, we should be the last to speak with personal disrespect. With talents enough to be a great man, he has the manners of a gentleman, and an evasive private character. It is only of his political principles, his notions of party discipline, and the manner in which he has brought them both to bear upon the present state of public affairs, that we mean to speak.

On the occasion to which we have already referred, Mr. VAN BUREN made the following remarks, which were carefully noted down by our Reporter, and will not be denied or retracted.

"He had long been of opinion (he said) that the public interest might be promoted, the condition of the Press, as well here as throughout the country, improved, and respect for the Senate, and accuracy in the publication of the Proceedings of the Senate, better secured, by a judicious revision of the laws relative to the public printing at large." "At a more convenient season, he hoped the subject would be revised, and he promised himself the best results from such provision as the nature of the subject was susceptible of."

Now, to "the revision of the laws," we have not the slightest possible objection; nor do we care how the Senate shall think proper to have its printing done for the future, so it be decently done. It is to the avowed object of this proposed revision, that we take exception. We throw out of view the "accuracy in the publication of the Proceedings," as a motive for the proposed revision, because every one, who knows any thing about it, knows that this suggestion is thrown in to make up light weight; we pass by also the "respect for the Senate," in which every man of sense knows, and every man of candor will acknowledge, we have never been in any manner deficient; and, leaving such arguments to those who can swallow them, we enter our protest against the doctrine embraced in the other part of his remarks, that the condition of the Press is to be regulated, not only here, but "throughout the United States," by any vote of the Senate, or by any legislation of both Houses of Congress combined. We protest against this revival of the odious principle of the old Sedition Law, viz: the right of a party to protect itself by or from the Press through the agency of legislation by Congress.

It was indeed, somewhat an extraordinary coincidence, that, whilst, in the other House, the conduct of the Secretary of State was arraigned for changing some of the Publishers of the Laws, as though he had committed an offence meriting impeachment, it should be gravely proposed, as a desideratum, in the Senate, that the Press, not only here, but throughout the country, should be regulated by the distribution of Public Printing, with a view to improving "the condition of the Press." What has been deemed unpardonable in the Secretary of State, seems to have been thought by the honorable Senator to be perfectly fair in a party in one branch of the Legislature, upon whose predominance in both branches of the next Congress the most confident calculations are made—with what accuracy time will show.

The honorable Senator ought to be well aware of the utter futility of all attempts to organize the public press. Its conductors are made of sterner stuff than to be brought down upon their knees with one accord to worship any idol of party which he may choose to set up. There are a thousand of these individuals, many of whom would not only part with the paltry profit flowing from paltry patronage, but even with liberty, or life itself, sooner than with the right of private judgment, of which his notion of party discipline requires the absolute surrender. Nor can the press be chastised, any more than it can be bought or sold. The idea of thus operating upon the press cannot live in the pure atmosphere of public opinion, however it may be cherished by passion or prejudice. Much may be effected, we know, in regard to the press, by party organization within the limits of a single State: we have seen examples of that, as we have recently of the effect of similar organization in the particular department of the Government to which the honorable Senator belongs. But, in the nation, such consciousness of sentiment and language can have no duration, either among the conductors of the press, or the body of the People, independently of reason and conviction. Public opinion turns upon and resists every attempt to drag it to its selfish purposes. Of the first of these operations, we have seen an example in the case of the old sedition law: of the other, we shall see it again whenever Mr. VAN BUREN succeeds in his notable project of improving the condition of the press, "throughout the country," by means of the Public Printing, whether it be bestowed as a boon for obsequiousness, or taken away as a punishment for independence and integrity of conduct.

The observations of Mr. Van Buren would not have been considered entitled to the consequence we have given to them,

in these few remarks, but for the vote by which they were followed up and sustained, which exhibited an organized strength of two and twenty votes in favour of a measure, which, we say without reserve or hesitation, we do not believe the reason of a single individual of the whole number approved. Not desiring to be thought to speak disrespectfully of any of these gentlemen, we must explain that we confine our application of the word "reason" to the merits of the thing actually to be disposed of, viz: the printing of the Senate. In a political or party sense, it is true, we can conceive how some gentlemen should think it very reasonable to give consequence, by their votes, to a point established here to rail at the administration, right or wrong, and which must be admitted to have been true to its vocation. But even in that sense, it was lamentable to see such men as our old friend Dickerson, the incorruptible Macon and Smith of South Carolina, Benton, of capacious mind, and Chandler, of blunt honesty, not to speak of others, ranging themselves under the standard of a new cabalistical party organization, the first object of which, when brought to a head, was to 'improve the condition of the press' by prescribing the National Intelligencer, and identifying the Senate of the United States with the Telegraph! The intention might have been disclaimed, had not the vote been preceded by the observations of Mr. Van Buren. They gave to that vote its true character, and to Mr. Van Buren's remark its right interpretation. The force of party could no further go. Ancient connections, recent associations, personal attachments, all melted into thin air before the wand of the great magician!—It is really a lamentable subject of contemplation. For their own sakes, it grieves us to see such men yielding all the inclinations of their hearts, along with the convictions of their reason, to the grand political scheme, by which the vote of New York is to be secured to the newly organized party, and, as the price of it, Mr. Van Buren is to be—any thing he pleases.—This of course, the reader will be good enough to understand to be our opinion, but for that opinion we shall, another day, give what appear to us to be very substantial reasons.

To Mr. Van Buren's elevation to higher office than he now holds, on proper principles, we should have had no objection. In the last Presidential Election he acted throughout with firmness and consistency: we should have been very willing to have seen him elected Vice President at that time, and would, indeed, if we could, have promoted his elevation to the honorable station now occupied by his friend and successful competitor, Mr. Calhoun. But when he comes forward with the Shibboleth of a new party in his mouth, the first utterance of which is to strike at the independence of the press, we must be excused if we treat him, as he has treated us, down-rightly, and without knowing or caring how our exposition may affect his feelings or his ambitious projects.

Let no one suppose, that our views of his projects and those of the small party which he is endeavoring, with practised art, to form into a large one, are founded on the single incident in the Senate, plainly as that speaks. We have other and much higher matter to place before our readers hereafter. But this exposition, which has been forced upon us by considerations not to be disregarded without a sacrifice of every political principle we have ever professed, involves too much matter to be disposed of at a single sitting.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 11.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship James Munroe, Capt. Skidmore, which arrived on Saturday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 6th ult. Capt. S. brought no loose papers, but we received from our correspondent a small file of Paris papers to the 31st of January inclusive. The only article of any importance is one from the *Frontiers of Russia*, under date of January 12, copied from the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, which is as follows:—"The delay of M. de Rebuspierre in departing for Constantinople, gives rise to many conjectures. It is well known, that this personage, should now be engaged with Mr. Stratford Canning, in the discussion of the question relative to the pacification of Greece. It is, moreover, very natural that this delay should excite attention, since the maxims advanced on the 12th of December last by Mr. Canning in Parliament have caused an unfavourable impression at St. Petersburg; and the Emperor Nicholas has addressed to all the Courts of the Continent a manifesto inviting them to make common cause against the British cabinet, to prevent, in future, offences of this nature. It is added, on what authority we do not know, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has determined not to treat with Mr. Canning in future if he be not more explicit. This intelligence wants confirmation. As to the question respecting Greece, a misunderstanding between the Courts of England and Russia would be very unfortunate, and would leave but little hope of the prompt settlement of the affairs of the Greeks, even if M. de Rebuspierre should proceed to Constantinople."

The Paris Etoile of the 31st states, in a postscript, that Count Villa Flor had written to the commandant of Ciudad Rodrigo, that he had received positive orders from the Portuguese government not to pass the frontiers.

The weather had been excessively cold in some parts of France. At Lyons, on the 24th, the thermometer was 13 degrees below zero. At Cadix, also, the weather had been severe, and caused an increase of deaths from pulmonary complaints.

The new Turkish army was filling up very rapidly by recruits from Asia. A register of the Turks at Constantinople had been commenced, for the purpose of comprising them in a conscription.

Paris, January 4.
An order was yesterday agreed upon in Council, and despatched to Madrid to recall the French troops immediately from that capital. Ferdinand having only offered to comply with that part of the united demands of England and France, which relates to the renewal of diplomatic relations with Portugal, and having on various pretexts, absolutely refused to dismiss his obnoxious Ministers, or to acknowledge formally the Portuguese Charter, has occasioned this determination of the French Cabinet.—After engaging to Great Britain that they would adopt this decisive measure if Ferdinand resisted their representations no other course was left them.—The Quotidienne of this morning which seems in correspondence with an agent of Calomarde in Paris is believed to state correctly the present spirit and disposition of the King of Spain and his Camarilla.—The Spaniards, who are understood to have supported or carried on the intrigue, are to be dismissed from Paris and France.—The Etoile of this evening contains an article which may be considered official, on the state of the relations between France and Spain.

BY REQUEST.
From the Centreville Times.
Sir:—Through the medium of your useful paper, I wish to enquire, why in the late arrangement of the Steam Boat Maryland, the convenience of the citizens of Queen Anne's is entirely thrown out of the question, and that the stockholders have not thought proper to designate any intermediate stopping place, on the eastern shore, than Chestertown and Easton point. Are they aware that Queen Anne's county, is the great thorough fare of the better part of the Caroline County.—(say nothing about the citizens of Queen Anne's county.) who must feel the inconvenience of the now existing arrangement? or have the stockholders grown careless on account of the fat dividends, which I am told have been as high as from 15 to 18 per cent. of the convenience of the citizens of this part of the Eastern Shore? No doubt there are many points on the Eastern Shore where a wharf might be constructed, were the stockholders so disposed—and never, while the polite attentions, and agreeable accommodations afforded by the captains of the Centreville packets, are continued, can the citizens of the upper part of Caroline, and Queen Anne's county inconvenience themselves by a land carriage of twenty miles, to reach the Steam Boat. MANY.
Centreville, Queen Anne's County,
March 9, 1827.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

A JACKSON MEETING

Has been lately held in Baltimore, in whose address we are sorry to see introduced imputations against the existing administration of the country, that are not sustained by facts, and are wholly disowned by established constitutional construction. From such an assembly we did not expect to hear remarks such as the following—viz. That the late election of President presented the spectacle of a People struggling for power against their servants—that the chief employment of the administration is to secure its continuance in power—that the liberty and the freedom of the press is assailed where ever the influence of administration extends—that the people themselves are not to question their rulers although it is admitted they have seized upon power against the will of the people—These are a few of the glaring instances of aberration from facts and from correct doctrine exhibited in the address of this meeting—indeed the whole might be presented as the banded stories of opposition presses, instituted for the express purpose of opposition at all events, vamped up with a little newness of phrase and presented with an air of apparent fairness calculated to catch and to lead astray.

As this meeting of malcontents have rested their denunciations upon mere assertions, we can offer no more in counteraction than an absolute contradiction of the whole, and will enter the lists at any time to show that all these imputations against the existing administration are groundless and untenable. We are as little anxious to induce a controversy of this sort as to avoid it, but if the gentlemen from Baltimore will present their argument and their proofs, we shall feel every disposition to make a fair and full investigation of them.

We hope the reflecting men of Maryland will not suffer themselves to be hurried off into the wild uproar of impetuous party conflict, to gratify an opposition that has been set on foot systematically and with intent, to put down the administration right or wrong—let our preferences be directed to those who serve the country well—let us suppress political and party contentions except in extreme cases when necessity properly requires it—and above all, let us refrain from any attempt to wrest power from one to give it to another, either to gratify a feeling of animosity, or from personal or sinister considerations.

RAIL ROAD.

We have read with great satisfaction the views which have been presented by a Com-

mittee of a meeting at Baltimore upon the important subject of constructing a Rail Road from the city of Baltimore to a convenient point on the Ohio River. This is an undertaking worthy of the wealth, the enterprise, and the intelligence of our great Commercial Emporium, and we wish them success in it with all our heart. Although Baltimore is situated vastly more centrally to get to sea from her harbour than Washington is, and would, in case of the completion of the Ohio and Potomac Canal, no doubt command a preference in the western trade from that as well as from various other considerations; yet the direct route from the western waters to her harbour by a Rail Way will be much more advantageous from the great diminution of distance, from the great reduction of expense, from the uninterrupted intercourse during periods of frost, and from the circumstance that all trade that enters upon the rail way from the west will be bound undeviatingly to her store houses.

If this work is prosecuted with zeal and science and circumspection, it cannot be long before we shall see the port of Baltimore crowded with an increase of four or five times her present tonnage, possessing four or five times her present capital, and four or five times her present population. Such an augmented source of industry and wealth must extend itself and its reviving influence to all the country around, & as both necessary and luxurious consumption are increased by the growth of trade and capital, a salutary impetus will be given to every part of the state by the consummation of this all important work.

We have not yet congratulated our readers upon the happy defeat of the Woollen Bill as it was called or the new tariff, that was to tax cheap coarse woollens out of our country in order to give a monopoly to certain money making manufacturers to sell us theirs at a dearer rate. We were astonished and somewhat alarmed at the apathy which seemed to prevail every where on this subject at first—but to our great joy we found, that a spirit of resistance began to appear against this unjust, this pernicious measure, and we hope now, that, should another iniquitous attempt of the same sort be made, the country will be better prepared and more prompt to resist a measure which, in violation of all sound principles of political economy, is intended to oppress the many for the exclusive benefit of the few. It was bad enough to see men from the west & from the east sustaining the self destroying project, but when we found Representatives from Virginia and Maryland voting for a prohibitory tax upon imported coarse cloths, so essential for the comfort of the poorer class of our fellow citizens, and thereby subjecting them to the imposition of monopolists at Home, we thought it mad.

That men from the interior, where it is more easy and more profitable to manufacture than to carry on foreign commerce—or that some men from the east who have given up trade for manufactures, considering it more lucrative because of the protection already afforded to it, should advocate the exclusion of all foreign manufactures in order that their own might be used at higher prices, is not a matter so much to be wondered at.—But that a man should be found from the Atlantic and Commercial States, that would strike such a blow at trade and agriculture as this, is to say the least of it, a strange affair. We wish most sincerely, that our good people, instead of yielding themselves up into the hands of political schemers who are seeking their own ends and withdrawing the people's attention from matters of serious concern, would look more into subjects that affect their own and their country's interest, and give their political strength and influence to promote good and suppress bad measures. Good measures are the objects for the people to pursue, and let your Gen. Jackson men, and your Caucus men, and your trimmers, and temporisers manage their own plans to suit their own views—but let the great body of the people keep a watch against the Tariff and be upon the alert to prevent measures that tend to the ruin of the people and of the land they live in.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland.—Nathaniel F. Williams, William R. Stewart, and Thomas B. Hall, Esqs. commissioners of lotteries.

William Tingle, Esq. associate judge, vice E. K. Wilson, Esq. who declines.

Justices of the Peace for Talbot county.

William Harrison, Jr. Philemon Willis, Foster Maynard, Joseph Harrison of Joseph, Jeremiah Valiant, Joseph Turner, Edward Roberts, James Chambers, Levin Millis, Joseph Turner, Henry Thomas, James M. Seth, William Rose, James Chaplain, Jr. Wrightson Lowe, Edward McDaniell, Clement Morris, John Bennett, Peter Webb, William Farlow, Benjamin Richardson, William Gist, Nathan Harrington, William Vanderford, Edward Lloyd Nicholson, Joseph Bruff, John Stevens, (Easton) James Dodson, William Berry, John Dudley, Robert B. A. Tate, William P. Ridgway, James Ridgway, Alexander Cooper.

Justices of the Levy Court.

John Kemp, Cyrus Newlin, Peter Webb, Bennett Bracco, James Chambers, John Edmondson, and James Neall.

LITTLETON D. FRACKLE Esq. of Somerset county, we understand has been appointed by the Executive, Superintendent

of Public Instruction in Primary Schools.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Tuesday evening last after passing 267 laws, the titles of 79 of which were published in the Gazette of the 3d inst. the remainder shall appear in our next—they were received too late for this day's paper.

From the New York Enquirer.

CHANCERY.—A chancery suit has been instituted by the celebrated William Morgan, together with John Davis, and David C. Miller, against certain persons in this city for publishing Masonry unveiled. The suit is actually commenced in the name of Morgan. Can he be alive? dead men get into a different Court of Chancery. We have seen a copy of the injunction.

"The time was that when
The brains were out the man would die."

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.		WHOLESALE.	
	per.	from	to
BEEF, Baltimore Prime,	bb.	8 00	8 50
BACON, and Hams, . .	lb.	6	10
BEEF-WAX, AM. Yellow	—	29	30
COFFEE, Java,	—	16	16 1/2
Havana,	—	14	16
COTTON, Louisiana, &c.	—	11	14
Georgia Upland,	—	10	11 1/2
COTTON YARN, NO. 10	—	—	28
An advance of 1 cent	—	—	—
each number to No. 18	—	—	—
CANDLES, Mould, . . .	—	13	15
Dipt,	—	11	13
CHEESE,	—	8 1/2	12
FEATHERS, Live, . . .	—	29	30
FISH, Herring, Sus. . .	bb.	2 5/8	2 50
Shad, trimmed, . . .	—	5 50	6 00
FLAXSEED,	bush	90	—
FLOUR, Superfine, city.	bb.	5 1/2	5 25
Fine,	—	4 75	4 87 1/2
Susquehanna, superfi.	—	5 00	—
GUNPOWDER Balti. . .	25 lb	5 00	—
GRAIN, Ind. corn, yellow	bush	50	—
white	—	50	—
Wheat, Family Flour, .	—	1 10	1 20
do. Lawler and Red, . .	—	1 00	1 10
do. Red, Susque. . . .	—	1 05	1 10
Rye,	—	70	75
Barley, Eastern	—	1 10	1 20
do. country	—	90	1 00
Clover Seed, Red, . . .	bush	6 25	6 50
Ruta Baga Seed, . . .	lb.	87	—
Orchard Grass Seed, . .	bush	3 50	—
Mangel Wurtzel Seed, .	—	1 25	—
Timothy Seed,	—	4 00	—
Oats,	—	45	—
Beans, White,	—	1 38	—
HEMP, Russia, clean, .	ton	250	200
do. Country	—	120	—
HOPS, 1st sort, (1826)	lb.	18	—
HOGS' LARD,	—	8 1/2	10
LEAD, Pig,	lb.	6	6 1/2
Bar,	—	7 1/2	8
LEATHER, Seal, best, .	—	21	—
MOLESSES, sug. house	gal.	31	—
Havana, 1st qual. . . .	—	31	—
NAIIS, 6a 20d.	lb.	6 1/2	—
NAVAL STORES, Tar, .	bb.	1 50	1 6 1/2
Pitch,	—	1 75	—
Turpentine, Soft, . . .	—	2 50	2 75
OIL, Whisk, common, .	gal.	7 1/2	—
Spermaceti, White, . .	—	7 1/2	—
PORK, Baltimore Mess, .	bb.	12 50	—
do. Prime,	—	9 00	—
PLASTER, cargo price,	ton	3 25	—
ground,	—	1 50	—
RICE, fresh,	—	3 1-2	3 3-4
SOAP, Baltimore White,	lb.	12	14
Brown and yellow, . .	—	5 1-2	8
WHISKY, 1st proof, . .	gal.	33 1/2	—
P. BRANDY, 4th pr. . .	—	75	1 00
APPLE BRANDY, 1st pr.	—	75	1 00
SUGARS, Havana White	lb.	13 00	13 50
do. Brown,	—	10 00	10 50
Louisiana,	—	7 75	9 10
Loaf,	—	19	22
SPICES, Cloves,	—	70	—
Ginger, Ground, . . .	—	7	12
Pepper,	—	16	—
SALT, St. Ubes,	bush	50	55
Liverpool ground, . . .	—	52	—
SHOT, Ball, all sizes, .	clb.	8 50	—
WINE, Madeira, L. P .	gal.	2 50	3 00
do. Sicily,	—	1 10	1 15
Lisbon,	—	1 05	1 10
Port, first quality, . .	gal	1 50	1 60
Wool, Merino, full b'd	lb	30	35
do. crossed,	—	20	22
Common, Country, . .	—	18	22
Skinners' or Pulled, .	—	20	25

DIED

In this county on Thursday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Maria, consort of Edward Roberts, Esq.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 23, 1827.

We wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure 20 subscribers and remit on their account \$20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5 on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and address to the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half, of four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to internal improvements, rural and domestic economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and natural history and rural sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted and will gladly reciprocate their kindness. P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell his farm on Miles Creek on reasonable and very accommodating terms.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Easton, March 17

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court,
13th day of March A. D. 1827.
On application of James Dukes executor of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's Estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES, Ex'r.
of Levi Dukes dec'd.

March 17 3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court,
15th day of March A. D. 1827.
On application of James Dukes administrator of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES Adm'r
of Henry Helme deceased.

March 17 3w

Trustee's Sale.

All that part of a tract of land, called Rochester, in the vicinity of Snow-Hill, containing four hundred acres more or less, and heretofore devised by Major George Purnell to his son John G. Purnell, will be exposed at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, by virtue of a decree made by Worcester County Court against John G. Purnell. Severn E. Parker and Catharine his wife: It will be offered for sale at the Court house door, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest & best bidder for cash. All taxes & county charges against the said land are fully paid and satisfied. If the highest bidder shall not, in a short time after the sale, satisfactorily comply with the terms thereof, the next highest, on compliance, will be considered the purchaser, and a deed of conveyance executed, transferring the title of the defendants clear of all incumbrances if any created by them, according to the decree.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Trustee.

March 17.

The splendid thorough bred horse

Young Chance,

A dark grey approximating to dapple four years old in April, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season on the 1st of April, and attend the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.

Eight dollars the spring's charge, twelve dollars to ensure a mare in foal and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

PEDIGREE.

His sire Chance Medley—dam Lavenia by old Canton celebrated for her superior performance on the turf, she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the City of Baltimore as the best brood mare although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vington—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

Young Chance and my Jack Bolivar will stand at the stables attached to my late residence in Easton under the immediate care and direction of Pompey whose sobriety, skill and attention will ensure the best management.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

March 17.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at Locust Grove, the seat of Mr. Thomas Hayward, on Thursday the 22d day of March, instant—at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

March 17

\$25 Reward.

Lost in the woods of the late Jonathan N. Benny, Esq. on Friday evening last (16th inst.) a one hundred dollar note on the Bank of Baltimore. The finder, by presenting it to the subscriber will receive his thanks and a reward of twenty five dollars.

GEORGE BENSON.

Talbot county, Md. ch 17

Notice.

Was committed on the 2d of this month to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, a negro man named WILLIAM, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing consisted of a drab colored coat, linsley pantaloons and two cotton shirts, and says he belongs to Mr. Patrick Lapon, near Rockville, Montgomery county. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

March 17 8w

Notice.

Was committed on the 26th of last month, to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named PAUL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, blind in one eye, about 65 years of age, and says he belongs to Philip Spalding of Charles county. His clothing a drab coat & pantaloons. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

March 17. 8w

Notice.

Was committed as a runaway, on the 27th of last month, to the jail of Frederick county a negro man named GEORGE SMITH, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age and says he belongs to Miss Ann Smith of Prince George's county. His clothing consisted of a cassinet coat and pantaloons, a striped vest, old shoes and fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

March 17 8w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Mitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated at the Register of Wills Office for said county, on or before the 31st day of March next, as a dividend will be struck on his personal estate on that day. Those persons who neglect this notice will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under our hands this 13th day of March, 1827.

PETER ROBINSON, and
EZ'L MITCHELL, Adm'rs.

March 17

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber intending to remove from this State, offers for sale the Brick House and Lot at present occupied by himself. This property is in good repair and possesses as many conveniences, as any house of its size in Easton. The lot is about 43 by 196 feet, and has a pump of excellent water very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House, Stable, Carriage house and Cow shed, and a well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety of herbs & flowers. To a person desirous of a residence in, or of owning Town property, this offers many inducements which will be more apparent on examination. He also wishes to dispose of a Lot and small Tenement on Port Street, also a beautiful and highly cultivated Grass Lot near Town on the Dover road.

All which he will sell on very reasonable terms for CASH.

JAMES COCKAYNE.

Easton, March 17

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Stuart Redman at the suit of Richard Spencer, Executor of Perry Spencer, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 10th of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—The Farm or plantation where he the said Stuart Redman lately resided known by the name of "Part Hindman's Estate surveyed" and situate on Wye River, containing 404 acres of land more or less, also on Thursday the 22d inst. will be sold at the late residence of said Stuart Redman (as herebefore advertised) 1 walnut table, 3 old carpets, 1 walnut stand, 1 lot of Books, 4 maps, 1 four-legged piece, 7 icicles & Cradles, 1 fine gear, 1 Sward & case, 1 lot of glass & queensware, 1 pair steel yards, 3 cutting Boxes, 2 wheelbarrows, 9 weeding hoes, 3 grubbing hoes, 8 oxen, 8 iron wedges, 1 half bushel measure, 1 timber chain, 1 lot blacksmith's tools, 1 lot old iron, 2 stoves at the landing, scale Beam & Weights, 1 large Peter boat, and 1 corn crib, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest and cost due & to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THO. HENNING, Shff.

March 17

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

LINKS TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

Mrs. A. H. K. 1827.

I saw thee when the rosy flush
Of health was on thy cheek;
I saw thee when thy crimson blush
Could eloquently speak
Of modest, unassuming sense,
Of gay and sprightly innocence,
Of sainted purity within—
A heart to every virtue given,
A gentle, mild, benignant heaven,
The dwelling—ne'er of sin!

I saw thee when upon thy brow
Disease relentless preyed;
I saw thy fresh and fervid glow
To sickly paleness fade;
Thy bright dark eye that once could tell
Of love's and friendship's fires so well,
Wax faint and glassy; yet the breath
That wafted thy beauteous form to life,
Gave thee, amidst the cruel strife,
A "loveliness in death!"

I saw, upon the mournful bier,
Thy clay-cold relics lie,
With friend and neighbour hovering near,
In speechless agony!
Ah! on thy lips so pallid then,
Expression seemed to breathe again,
In still—yet deep and solemn tone—
"Farewell! like me you are but dust;
"Live ye as I have lived, and trust
"To follow—where I'm gone!"

From the Daily Advertiser.

While the police officers were employed
on the night of the Greek Ball, in clearing
the side walks of the rabble that had
assembled in front of the Theatre,
Hayes, the high constable, accosted a
stout fellow, one of the principle rioters,
by saying, "you are the worst fellow ex-
cent one, I ever came in contact with."
"Who is that one?" was the reply. "OLD
HAYES," said the high constable. "Yes,"
said the fellow, "he is a d—d rascal."
"Well," said the high constable, "as he is
the worst, if you are not quiet, he will put
you in a place of safe keeping until mor-
ning." The fellow began to comprehend,
and quietly walk off.—N. Y. D. Adv.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A well assorted supply of genuine Gar-
den Seeds just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, for sale on the lowest terms
for Cash by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo. 3d, 1827.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland
Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.
Resolved, That there be exhibited at Easton
a Cattle Show and Fair of Animals, Agricul-
tural Implements and Domestic Manufactures
during the ensuing Autumn; and that TUES-
DAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the first, second,
and third days of November, be the days ap-
pointed for this purpose.

RICHARD SPENCER, Secretary.

Easton, 23d Feb. 1827.—[March 3d 4w]
The Editor of the American Farmer, and
those of papers printed on the Eastern Shore,
friendly to the Improvements of Agriculture,
are respectfully requested to publish this notice
in their respective Journals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Somerset county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of Josiah
Dashiell late of Somerset county deceased—
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-
bers, at or before the 10th day of September
next, they may otherwise by law, be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given
under our hands this first day of March, 1827.

JOHN S. CROCKETT,

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Adm'r's
March 3 3w

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,
Talbot county, respectfully solicits
the patronage of the public, in the
line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges
himself to keep good and attentive servants—
his house is in complete order, and is now
opened for the reception of company, furnish-
ed with new beds and furniture—his stables
are also in good order, and will always
be supplied with the best provender the country
will afford. Particular attention will be paid
to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can
always be accommodated with private rooms,
and the greatest attention paid to their com-
mands. He intends keeping the best liquors
of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
scarcity of the times, intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,
occupied the last year by Mr. Samu-
el Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
assure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive waiters, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscri-
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate
the court and bar during the session of our
Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public, from whom he
has for so many years received the
most flattering patronage, that he
will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—
where his customers will be accommodated
with the best of every thing in season, afford-
ed by the markets of the place—where they
will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but
the utmost and most diligent endeavours to
please—and an assurance that their past kind-
ness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions.
The above establishment is large and
very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be fur-
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the
shortest notice. S. L.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY
the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Re-
turning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave
Easton & Baltimore on the above named days
during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the
past favours of his friends and customers and
the public in general, and hopes that his long
experience in business and his unremitting at-
tention will insure him a liberal share of pub-
lic patronage. All orders left with the sub-
scriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel
H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton
Point, will be thankfully received & faithful-
ly executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the
schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular
packet and freight boat, between Easton
Point and Baltimore, during the season. She
will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every
Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Bal-
timore for Easton Point every Wednesday
morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs.
Vickers, which is in complete order for the
reception of grain or any other freight the
public may please to commit to his charge.

The packet is provided with an active and
experienced sailing Master and a good set of
hands, she is also provided with excellent ac-
commodations for passengers, and the table
shall be well furnished. Every necessary at-
tention shall be paid to the comfort and con-
venience of the passengers. All orders left
with the subscriber or in his absence with his
Clerk, Mr. Jas Mackey, at Easton Point, or at
Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton,
will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will
be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Bal-
timore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest atten-
tion to business & the most scrupulous punc-
tuality to merit a share of public patronage.
The packet will leave Easton Point for
Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the
18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of
an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, on a credit of six months, several
negro men, women, boys and girls of vari-
ous ages—Application to be made to
SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec. 16

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform
his friends and the public, that he has taken
the shop at the head of Washington street,
formerly occupied by Lahan Littleton, where
he intends to carry on the Blacksmith busi-
ness in all its various branches, viz: country
work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks,
door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoe-
ing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of
the best materials, at the shortest notice and
on reasonable terms—He is determined to pay
the strictest attention to business, and hopes
to give general satisfaction, and therefore so-
licits a share of the public patronage.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above
business.

Dec. 23

John Meconekin

Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally,
that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied
by his Brother, where he intends carrying on
the above business in all its variety, and flatters
himself from having served a regular ap-
prenticeship to the above business in the City
of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manu-
facture furniture in the best manner & most fas-
hionable style. Those who may be kind enough
to patronise him, may be assured that no pains
shall be spared to give general satisfaction,
and that the work will be done on the most
reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house
lately occupied by his deceased brother,
where he can be found if his shop should be
closed.

Feb. 17 w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans' Court of Worcester county let-
ters of administration on the personal estate of
Josiah Bowen late of said county (deceased).
All persons having claims against said es-
tate are hereby warned to exhibit them, with
the vouchers thereof on or before the 1st day
of August next, or they may by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate as witness my
hand this 26th day of February.

MOSSES G. SMITH adm'r.

of J. Bowen deceased.

March 10 3w.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of
the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their
office in the Court House in the Town of East-
on, on TUESDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 23d
days of the present month (February,) at 11
o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the
same days in each succeeding week, for the
purpose of hearing and determining appeals
and making such alterations and alienations in the
assessment of property as they may deem
necessary and proper according to law.

By order

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the
Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who
understands the duties of said office.
None need apply who cannot produce the
most satisfactory evidence of their qualifica-
tions and good moral character—For further
particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16.

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the
Conventions of the Province of Maryland,
held in the City of Annapolis, in the years
1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the
Subscriber proposes to publish, in one vol-
ume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions
of the Province of Maryland in the years
1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are
not more than two copies of this Journal now
extant; and from the circumstance that they
were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound,
it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must
in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay
of time. These Journals are the only authen-
tic evidence of the Political History of Mary-
land, during that interesting and unquiet pe-
riod. Although we have, in abundance, histo-
ries of Maryland, as connected with the as-
sociation of Provinces and Colonies, at that time
formed, for mutual protection against the
improper assumption of power on the part of
the Mother Country, yet none of these Works
embrace what may be termed its Domestic and
Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should
be her pride to hand down to posterity, not
only on account of its deep interest, but as a
public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices,
daring spirit, and determined resolution, of
her citizens, during this period of doubt &
dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citi-
zens of Maryland will consider the proposed
publication of sufficient importance to en-
titl to their patronage, the Subscriber is in-
duced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

Feb. 17.

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the
Town of Easton, will give the market price
for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins.
This establishment is expected to be in op-
eration about the beginning of the ensuing year,
when they will also receive and tan hides on
shares of one half. The gentleman who un-
dertakes to superintend & manage this business,
is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is
hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his
workmanship will, at least, claim a share of
public patronage.

Dec. 2 w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his
professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centreville
Academy respectfully informs the Patrons
of that Institution and the Public generally
that a few boys can be accommodated with
Board, Washing and Bedding, at his
house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morn-
ing and evening, to the instruction and
morals of those who may be intrusted to
his care.

Feb. 24 5w

Notice.

The Subscriber has now waited until the
opening of the Navigation which has given
every person an opportunity of sending off
their grain to enable them to pay their
County Tax and he now begs the favour of
all those that have not paid their accounts,
to call on him at his office in Easton,
or pay his deputies in their respective dis-
tricts when they call on them on or before
the first day of April next, as no further
indulgence can be given; after that time,
he must proceed as the law directs to
collect the same.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER, Collector.

March 8

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally
admitted for their size, beauty &
docility, will positively stand the ensuing
season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at
Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided
arrangements can be made for his crossing the
river at deep landing—This latter stand is
at the particular request of several gentlemen
in Queen Anne's county, who have proved
Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure
foal getter. The terms will be four dollars
for the spring's chance, and six dollars to en-
sure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case
to the Groom.

Feb. 24.

EDWD N. HAMBLETON.

Notice.

Those indebted to the estate of Jonathan
N. Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on
note, book or open account, are requested to
come forward & make immediate payment as
no further indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BENNY,

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.

of Jonathan N. Benny, deceased.

March 10.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

This commodious vessel will commence the
season and pursue her routes in the follow-
ing manner:

Leave Easton on the WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY of every week at the hour of 7
o'clock in the morning, and proceed to An-
napolis: Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and
proceed to Baltimore where she will arrive
at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and
FRIDAY of every week at 7 o'clock in the
morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and leave
Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock and proceed
to Easton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the
evening. But in proceeding on the routes
and on the days above mentioned she shall
always on due notice or signals touch at Ban-
ning's Mills, Oxford, and Castle Haven, both
going and returning, and take up or land
passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every week she shall
leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning,
and proceed to Annapolis; and, remaining
there till 2 o'clock, return to Baltimore at 6
o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every week she shall
leave Baltimore at half past 5 o'clock in the
morning and proceed to Chestertown where
she will arrive at 12 o'clock, touching at
Queenstown, or at such place on Oronoke
Creek as may be hereafter appointed: Re-
turning she will leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock,
and touching at the said intermediate
place will arrive at Baltimore at half past 7
o'clock the same evening.

At each and every of the said places pas-
sengers, and where practicable, horses, car-
riages, and other articles, alive or inanimate,
which can be conveniently accommodated on
board, will be received.

The rates of passage-money to be as fol-
lows:—

For every passenger from Easton, or the
Landings on Third Haven, or from Castle
Haven, to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2 50

For Ditto from Easton, the said Land-
ings, or from Castle Haven, to An-
napolis, or the reverse 2 00

For Ditto from Annapolis to Bal-
timore, or the reverse 1 00

For Ditto from Baltimore to Ches-
tertown or the intermediate place, or
the reverse 1 50

For every horse or other beast of e-
qual size, from place to place respec-
tively, the same fare as for a passenger.

For every four wheel Carriage from
any of the said places on the Eastern
Shore to any of the said places
on the Western Shore or the
reverse 3 00

For every two wheel Carriage from
place to place as mentioned in the
last rule 1 50

For every four wheel Carriage from
Annapolis to Baltimore, or the re-
verse 2 00

For every two wheel Carriage from
Annapolis to Baltimore, or the re-
verse 1 00

For every passenger, horse, or pig
from Easton to Castle Haven, or
the reverse 50

And for every four wheel Carriage
from, or to, Easton and Castle Ha-
ven 1 00

For every passenger of colour from
Easton or other place on the Eastern
Shore to Baltimore, or the re-
verse 1 25

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to
Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Bal-
timore, or the reverse 75

Articles of Merchandise or other
things which may conveniently be
received and laden on board are
subject to the same charges as for
freight for the like articles on board
the packets.

For every sheep or hog or animal of
the like size carried from any one
of the said places to the other

If more than six of each kind, the
charge will be reduced in the dis-
cretion of the Commander.

In the passages between Baltimore and An-
napolis, and between Baltimore and Ches-
tertown, if any passenger going in the Boat
shall also return the same day, the fare shall
be charged but as for going or returning only,
and not for both.

Under no inducement shall more steam be
employed than is necessary for her ordinary
voyages.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.
The fare for any Meal not to exceed 50
cents, nor Liquors to be charged beyond
Tavern rates.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander,
Easton, March 3 4w

The Editor of the Newspapers printed
at Chestertown, Centreville, and Cambridge,
are requested to publish the above notice in
their respective Journals, and to present their
bills to the Commander.

Orphans' Court, Somerset county.

Is hereby given, that the Orphans' Court of
Somerset county, will meet at the Court
House, in the Town of Cambridge, on MONDAY
the 13th, 1827.
On application of Daniel Mad-
dux, Executor of Marcey Maddux, de-
ceased, late of Somerset county deceased,
it is ordered, that he give the
notice required by law, for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against
the deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week, for the space
of three successive weeks, in one of the new-
papers published in Easton.

True copy,

JAMES POLK, Reg'r.
of Wills for Somerset county.

March 3 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
said county in Maryland, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of Marcey Maddux late
of Somerset county deceased—All persons
having claims against the said deceased are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the first day of October next, they may
otherwise by law, be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate—Given under my hand
this 23d day of February in the year of our
Lord, 1827.

DANIEL MADDOX, Ex'r.

of Marcey Maddux, deceased.

March 3 3w

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber offers for sale several hun-
dred bushels of Cotton Seed of prime quality,
which has not, in the slightest manner, been
touched with the rot, a disease incident to this
plant highly communicable from the seed and
fatal to the crop.

The stock of this seed has grown at least
two years, in a part of Virginia, of nearly our
latitude and climate, and one year, in Dor-
chester; and therefore is well acclimated to
Maryland a point of known importance to the
planter.

The requisite quantity of seed per acre is
about two bushels.

By the way of Baltimore where the subscri-
ber will, if required, deliver it, it may be re-
ceived at almost any part of the state in a
few days after order.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, March 10.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester county Orphan's Court,
January 15, 1827.

On application of William Vans Murray, sur-
viving Administrator, de bonis non of Henry
Summerville late of Dorchester county, de-
ceased; It is ordered that he give the notice
required by law for all creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate
and that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks in the Gazette, a newspaper
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of the pro-
ceedings of Dorchester county
Orphans' Court, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed, this 15th day
of January, in the year of our Lord,
WM. V. MURRAY, surviving
Adm'r. d. b. n. of H. Summerville.
March 10 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
said county in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Henry Sum-
merville, late of Dorchester county, deceased; all
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof to the
subscriber, on or before the 14th day of
September 1827, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 15th day of
January, 1827.

WM. V. MURRAY, surviving

Adm'r. d. b. n. of H. Summerville.
March 10 3w

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded colt
TUCKAHOE,

four years old in June next, will
be let to mares the ensuing sea-
son at the following prices, to wit:—Six dol-
lars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's
chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare
in foal; but if the money is paid on or before
the first day of October next, one third will
be deducted from the account—fifty cents in
each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a
beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands
high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated
horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top
Gallant mare.

Any

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown: Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—And Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1827.

NO. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.
THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.
Continued.

Another item in favour of the Union, which has also been omitted in this computation, is the increase of the number of sailors which must naturally result from the increase of the amount of exports, and thus extend the nursery of the defenders of its flag. These exportations amounting, as shown above, to \$15,984,780, which at the rate of 60 dollars per ton, (price adopted in these computations,) would make 266,413 tons, during the six years following the opening of the canal; the sixth year would give, by this valuation, 79,344 tons, which, on the supposition of two voyages being made in a year, would cause an increase of shipping of about 50,000 tons, and of 2,000 sailors, supposing, as a mean, four sailors required for each 100 tons.

To all the benefits which have just been enumerated, we should add those arising to commerce and to the carrying business: we will suppose them together to be six per cent. on the total value of the articles of the first and second class, of which the amount is \$30,997,170; this item will thus be, for six years, \$1,859,830.

Limiting to the above objects our estimates of the physical and national advantages which, at the end of six years, will be owing to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we will here present the summary of the same:

Augmentation in the value of lands, or benefit derived by the owners of real property \$36,780,000
Total of successive augmentations of the value of the products during six years or advantages obtained by the producers 38,989,560
Total of successive augmentations by the revenue of the canal, during the same period 3,996,195
Benefits derived to commerce and the carrying business together, and for six years 1,859,830

Conclusion. Thus, supposing even that the augmentation of the value of land, at the rate at which we have reckoned it, should not be completely realized until six years after the opening of the canal, the general benefits of public and private economy will amount together to more than \$81,000,000. This sum is equal to three & three-fourths times the whole expense of the construction of the canal, and to six & two-thirds times the expense of the Eastern & Western sections taken together. Consequently, in a national point of view, even should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal afford no revenue in itself, and its tolls be so regulated as to pay only the annual expense of repairs and superintendence, the physical advantages which would result from its accomplishment would far exceed the expense in which it would have involved; in fact, a few years only would be sufficient to produce an equivalent to the capital employed in the erection of the work. If we add to all these considerations, the spirit of enterprise, which is the characteristic of the population of our country; the rapid increase of this population, the fertility of the districts more peculiarly interested in this great work, and the variety of their productions, the most cool and sceptical mind will be obliged to confess that the future will undoubtedly present results far beyond those which these calculations can offer by anticipation.

As regards the probable revenue, strictly so called, of the canal, although it be not, in the present case, an essential point, nevertheless, in fixing the rate of tolls at an even moderate scale, they will be sufficient, from the first years, to afford a reasonable interest for the capital employed in the construction of the work; an interest which will thereafter progressively increase with the population and the developments of industry produced by the existence of such an outlet to the ocean. We should also remark, that even before the completion of the work, each portion, as successively finished, will immediately produce a revenue which will afford, if not an entire, at least a partial interest, for the capital employed in the construction of each respective portion, but it will be only after the entire completion of the work, and its going into active operation, that we may hope to derive an interest which will bear an advantageous relation to the capital. It is therefore, only for this period that the following calculations are made.

We have seen above, that at the present time, 350,000 tons have been considered as a mean estimate of exports made, both to New Orleans and to the Atlantic ports, from the districts peculiarly interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We will suppose that the third only of this amount,

or 116,666 tons, will take the course of the canal, which, for six years, will give — tons, 699,996

The increase of products of the first class, reckoned above at \$28,977,170 for six years, represents, at the rate of 60 dollars per ton, 399,619 tons per year, and for six years, 900,000 tons per year, and for six years, 24,000 tons per year.

Total per six years, for the trade from West to East, 2,023,615
To this should be added the tonnage of the return trade; on the Erie canal it is estimated at one-fifth of the descending trade; we will here suppose it to be one-tenth 202,361

Total of the tonnage of the trade in both directions, during the six first years, tons, 2,225,976

Which, at the mean rate of 1 1/2 cents per ton per mile, and for a mean distance of 200 miles, would give, for the tolls of the first six years together, \$6,677,928

To which must be added the tolls on the boats returning empty, and of which the tonnage amounts to 1,821,254 tons, which, at the rate of one-tenth of a cent per mile, and for 200 miles, will give 364,250

Total of tolls, during the first six years taken together, \$7,042,178
Which makes, for a mean year, 1,173,696

A revenue which is 5 per cent. of the total expense of the construction of the canal, but which must be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. as 1 1/2 per cent. must be deducted for the repair and superintendence of the work. This same revenue is 10 per cent. of the expense of construction of the Eastern and Western sections together, or 8 1/2 per cent. after deducting 1 1/2 per cent. for repair and superintendence.

We should here notice, that this low rate adopted for repair and superintendence, can only be admitted on the supposition of the canal being, in the first instance, solidly built; if it were otherwise, the expense of repairs would be considerable, and would consume the greatest part of the revenue, on account of the peculiar exposure to violent causes of accident to which this work is liable.

But having taken a mean year of revenue among the six first years, let us examine what the revenue will be for the seventh year.

We have, for the present trade towards the Atlantic, either by the Potomac, or by the great roads per year as above; tons, 116,666

For the increase of products belonging to the seventh year, for \$5,448,055, at the rate of one ton for \$60, 142,467

Coal for one year, 150,000
Lime, timber, boards, &c. for one year, 4,000

One-tenth for the return trade, tons, 413,133
41,313

Total, 454,446
These 454,446 tons, at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per ton per mile, and for a mean distance of 200 miles, will produce a revenue of \$1,363,338

For the boats returning empty, and whose tonnage will amount to 371,820 tons, at the rate of one-tenth of a cent per mile per ton for 200 miles, gives 74,364

Total of tolls for the seventh year, \$1,437,702

This revenue of the seventh year is 6 1/2 per cent. of the whole expense of construction of the entire canal, and 5 per cent. after deducting 1 1/2 per cent. for the expense of repairs and superintendence.

The same revenue is 12 per cent. of the expense of the Eastern and Western sections taken together, and 10 1/2 per cent. after deducting 1 1/2 per cent. for repairs and superintendence.

Let us now examine what will be the revenue for the maximum of trade of which the canal is susceptible.

We have seen, in that part of this report which relates to the Middle section, that 28,800 boats should be considered (regard being had to the supplies of water, and to the loss of time ensuing from the passage through the tunnel,) as the maximum of commerce from West to East, and from East to West, taken together. 14,400 loaded boats will pass from the West; and 14,400 will pass from the East, which from the supposition above made, will be only one-tenth loaded. There will therefore, pass by the summit level, in a year, that is during the eight months of navigation, 15,840 loaded boats, and 12,960 return boats not loaded. The boat which we adopt to navigate this canal will displace about 90 tons weight of water, drawing three feet of water, and will carry a burden of 60 tons.

The 15,840 loaded boats will consequently carry 950,400 tons; and, as the question here refers to the maximum of trade passing by the summit level we must admit that these boats will navigate the entire line of the canal, and that they will pay toll for 342 miles, which, at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile, will give \$4,875,552

The 12,960 empty boats representing 777,600 tons, will make the same passage as above, but will pay only one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile, which will give 265,939

As to the trade of the Eastern section alone, in supposing it to be only 300,000 tons in both directions, namely 150,000 tons for the articles of the first and second classes, coal excepted, and 150,000 tons for coal, to total 270,000 tons—to which adding one-tenth for the return trade, gives 297,000 tons, or, in round numbers, 300,000 tons: it will therefore produce at 1 1/2 cents per ton per mile and for a mean distance of 90 miles, 405,000

For the nine tenths of 300,000 tons, or 270,000 tons for the boats returning empty, at the rate of one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile, and for 90 miles mean distance, 24,300

Total of the annual revenue of the canal when its trade by the increase of population, and the action of the canal itself combined, shall have reached its maximum, \$5,570,791
Thus, at this period, four years of revenue of the canal will cover the whole expense of its construction.

As to what regards the total value of the maximum of trade which can be borne on the canal we can offer nothing more than conjectures, and in such case the field is vast; therefore, we are far from pretending to offer here any result which can be considered as within reasonable limits of exactness. We have, therefore, by some views of a very general nature to submit on this point.

The maximum of annual trade, from West to East, according to the calculations above will consist—

1st Of 14,400 boats, carrying each 60 tons and together, tons, 864,000

2d. Of 120,000 tons for the Eastern section, of the products of the first and second class, coal excepted, 120,000

Total, tons, 984,000

Which, at the rate of sixty dollars per ton, price adopted in the preceding calculations will give \$59,040,000

3d. 150,000 tons of coal, at the rate of 7 dollars each, 1,050,000

Total of the maximum of annual trade which can pass from West to East on the canal, \$60,090,000

And as the trade from East to West, or the return trade, may be supposed equal in value to the above, or to 60,090,000

It follows that the maximum of trade which can pass in both directions, will be, in one year, \$120,180,000

To be continued.

LIST OF LAWS,
Passed at December Session, 1826.
Concluded.

80 An act to incorporate a company in the city of Baltimore to be called The Vigilant Fire Company.

81 An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Tamasopo Mining Company of Baltimore.

82 An act regulating fences in Charles and Allegany counties.

83 An act for the relief of Mary Snowden, of Cecil county.

84 An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in Caroline county, at their March terms.

85 An act for the relief of the sheriff of Caroline county, and others of said county.

86 An act to divorce Henrietta Hewett, and her husband William Hewett, of the city of Baltimore.

87 An act for the opening of Ensore street, in the city of Baltimore.

88 An act for the relief of Priscilla North of Somerset county.

89 An act to divorce Lucinda D. Lusby and her husband, Thomas R. Lusby, of the city of Baltimore.

90 An act for the opening of Monument street in the city of Baltimore.

91 An act for the relief of Sophia Porter, of Baltimore county.

92 An act to divorce James Bosworth and Mary Amanda his wife, of the city of Baltimore.

93 An act for the relief of Rachel Russell, of Prince Georges county.

94 An act to make valid the election of a burgess and commissioners of Emmetburg in Frederick county.

95 An act to protect the breed of fish in Anne Arundel county.

96 An act authorizing the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the Village of Greensborough, in Caroline county.

97 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth Town in Washington county, to Hager's Town, and to incorporate the same.

98 An act to make valid certain proceedings therein mentioned.

99 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges of Allegany county.

100 An act to incorporate the Cumberland Engine Company, in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.

101 An act for the valuation of real & personal property in the several counties of this state, passed November session eighteen hundred and twelve, chapter one hundred and ninety one, so far as relates to Dorchester county.

102 An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Harford county.

103 An act to authorize the erection of gates in the public road therein mentioned in Dorchester county.

104 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for changing the name of Charles Town in Charles county, to that of Port Tobacco, for securing the titles of proprietors of lots and houses therein, and for the regulation and improvement of said Town.

105 An act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

106 An act to change the names of the Bank of Westminster and office of pay & receipt, to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Frederick county, and to locate said bank at Frederick city, with a branch at Westminster.

107 An act for draining certain lands in Caroline county.

108 An act to facilitate the collection of taxes levied on the lands of non-residents in Anne Arundel county.

109 An act to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

110 An act to authorize the Governor and Council of Maryland, to appoint one Justice of the levy court for each election district of Washington county.

111 An act to provide for the payment of the Bailiffs of Prince Georges county court.

112 An act to authorize and empower commissioners to open and extend the breadth of an alley in Westminster, in Frederick county.

113 An act for draining a branch and the low lands at Parsons Creek and Tobacco Stick, in Dorchester county.

114 An act for the relief of Henrietta S. Love, of the city of Baltimore.

115 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of tickets in a lottery to be drawn in Virginia, for the disposal of the property of Thomas Jefferson.

116 An act to provide for the more speedy payment of jurors in Charles and Kent counties.

117 An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into election districts.

118 An act for the benefit of Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgomery county.

119 An act authorizing John F. Barnes, a free man of colour, to bring his wife Katy Sweet, into this state.

120 An act authorizing Isaac Sweet, a free man of colour, to bring his wife Jane into this state.

121 An act to incorporate a company in Frenks town in Washington county, to be called the Frenks Town Fire company.

122 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

123 An act to authorize the securities of Charles Jones late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, to collect balances due him.

124 A supplement to an act to incorporate the town of Williamsport, in Washington county.

125 An act to make a public road therein mentioned.

126 A supplement to an act, entitled an act authorizing the commissioners to lay out a road in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, passed December session, 1823, chapter 42.

127 An act to give the levy court of Caroline county, certain discretionary powers therein mentioned.

128 An act to prevent the going at large of swine, in the town of Rockville, in Montgomery county.

129 An act for the improvement of the town of Rockville, in Montgomery county.

130 An act for the relief of the trustees of Hagerstown Academy.

131 An act for the relief of Aquilla Beall and Trueman Tyler, of Prince Georges county.

132 An act to repeal and alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Baltimore county into election districts.

133 An act to authorize the moderator and commissioners of Hagerstown, to levy the sum of three hundred dollars for certain purposes.

134 An act to enable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to receive patents for two warrants of resurvey on lands in Baltimore county, heretofore conveyed in trust by him.

135 An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company.

136 An act authorizing the governor and council of this state to appoint inspectors of salied fish for the city of Baltimore, & for other purposes.

137 An act for the relief of Martin Fenwick, of Anne Arundel county.

138 An act for the relief of Joan Yeamans, of Cecil county.

139 An act for the benefit of Hester Whitaker and others, heirs and representatives of Alexander Whitaker, of Montgomery county, deceased.

140 An act for the relief of Jacob Getzendanner, of Frederick county.

141 An act for the establishment of a road and the condemnation of land, for its repair in Kent county.

142 An act incorporating the master and wardens of Clinton Lodge, No. 83, of free and accepted masons, for the purposes therein mentioned.

143 An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties.

144 An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Frederick county, to levy a sum of money and rebuild a bridge over Monocacy, on the road leading from Taney Town to Emmitsburg, in said county.

145 An act to authorize the levy court of Caroline county, to build a bridge and open certain roads in said county, and for other purposes.

146 An act supplementary to an act incorporating a company to introduce a copious supply of water in the town of Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

147 An act to change the road and divisional line between Queen Ann's and Caroline counties.

148 An act for draining the right prong of a branch in Queen Ann's county, known by the name of Andover Branch.

149 An act to rebuild or repair a bridge at Fedealsburg, between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

150 An act authorizing Elizabeth R. Howard, of Montgomery county, to convey a certain lot of land, therein mentioned.

151 An act to change and alter the names of Daniel Trundle and Henekiah Trundle sons of John L. Trundle, of Montgomery county, to David Henry Trundle and Henekiah William Trundle.

152 An act for the benefit of John Asquith, the administrator of Robert C. Asquith, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

153 An act relating to division fences, between different proprietors, in Anne Arundel county.

154 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of apprentices.

155 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate Frederick Town, in Frederick county.

156 An act relating to injunctions.

157 An act relating to the commissioners of the tax of Worcester county.

158 An act supplementary to an act entitled, an act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery.

159 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Gibson, of Harford county.

160 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the better regulation of apprentices.

161 An act for the relief of Ann Gilder, of Queen Ann's county.

162 An act for the benefit of Alfred H. Dashell and others of the city of Baltimore.

163 An act for the relief of Sarah Henderson of Montgomery county.

164 An act to alter the time of holding the county courts of Frederick county, and for other purposes.

165 An act for the relief of Wm. H. Burwell, of Washington county.

166 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at November session, 1821.

167 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany.

168 An act for the relief of certain negroes therein mentioned.

169 An act to facilitate the collection of taxes due upon lands in Charles county, belonging to non-resident proprietors.

170 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the president and directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Baltimore.

171 An act making appropriations for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

172 An act to repeal the eleventh section of an act, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

173 An act to provide for completing the records in the office of the register of wills for Charles county.

the sum of three hundred dollars for certain purposes.

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gress of 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the trade and intercourse authorized by the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June 1822, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of Congress of the 1st of March 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the 1st day of December, 1826, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament, of the 5th of July, 1825, and by the aforesaid British Order in Council of the 27th day of July, 1826, prohibited.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March in the year of our Lord 1827, and the fifty-first of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 17th, 1827.

SIR—I send, herewith, a copy of the President's Proclamation, dated this day, by the effect of which you will perceive that the trade between the United States and certain colonial ports of Great Britain as opened by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, entitled 'An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports,' is closed; and that the provisions of the act of April the 18th, 1818, entitled 'An act concerning navigation,' & those of the act of May 15th, 1820, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act entitled an act concerning navigation,' are in force. These several acts have heretofore been transmitted to you, at periods when their provisions were in operation; but copies of them are again enclosed for your information and government.

As British vessels from some of the colonial ports specified in the first section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823, may now be within the United States, and consequently must have arrived anterior to the date of the Proclamation, the President directs that all such British vessels be allowed to depart from our ports with their cargoes. As others may arrive between the date of the proclamation and the time of its reaching you, he also directs that as to these the forfeitures and penalties of the aforesaid acts of April the 18th, 1818, and May the 15th, 1820, be not enforced; but that they too be permitted to depart. And if, after you shall have received the proclamation, British vessels should arrive within the ports of the United States from some one or more of the said British Colonial ports, in ignorance of the existing prohibition which the laws impose to their entry, the President further directs, that in the case of all British vessels arriving prior to the first day of July next, you cause notice to be given to them, as soon as possible, of the prohibition, accompanied by orders for their departure within 24 hours, without unloading; upon their failure to comply with which orders, you will proceed to enforce against them the provisions of the acts last recited.

In case of all British vessels arriving within our ports, from any of the aforesaid British colonial ports, after the first of July, you will, forthwith, enforce against them the provisions of those acts.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.
To ———, Collector.

AN ACT to regulate the Commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial Ports.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next, the first, second, and third sections of the 'Act concerning navigation,' approved on the 18th of April, 1818, and the 'Act supplementary to an act concerning navigation,' approved on the 15th of May 1820, shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, for and during the continuance of this act, so far as any of the restrictions or prohibitions therein contained, limit or interdict the intercourse of navigation or commerce between the ports of the United States and the British colonial ports hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Kingston, in Jamaica.
Savannah Le Mar, do.
Montego Bay, do.
Santa Lucia, do.
Antonio, do.
Saint Ann, do.
Falmouth, do.
Marie, do.
Morant Bay and Anotto Bay, do.
Saint George, in Grenada.
Roseau, in Dominica.
Saint John's, in Antigua.
San Jose, in Trinidad.
Scarborough, in Tobago.
Road Harbor, in Tortola.
Nassau, in New Providence.
Pitt's town, in Crooked Island.
Kingston, in Saint Vincent.
Port Saint George and Port Hamilton, in Bermuda.

Any port where there is a custom House, in Bahamas, Bridgetown, in Barbadoes.
Saint John's and Saint Andrew's in New Brunswick.
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.
Quebec, in Canada.
Saint John's, in New Foundland.
Georgetown, in Demarara.
New Amsterdam, in Surinam.
Castries, in Saint Lucia.
Basseterre, in Saint Kitts.
Charlottesville, in Nevis.
Plymouth, in Montserrat.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

from and after the said 3d day of March next, the ports of the United States shall be open to any British vessel coming directly from any of the British Colonial ports above enumerated: and it shall be lawful to import in the said vessels, being navigated by a master and three fourths, at least, of the mariners, British subjects, any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the said British Colonies, the importation of the like articles to which, from elsewhere, is not, nor shall not be prohibited by law and which may be exported from any of the said enumerated British ports to the United States, on equal terms, in vessels belonging to the said States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on proof being given to the President of the United States, satisfactory to him, that, upon the vessels of the United States admitted into the above enumerated British Colonial ports, and upon any goods, wares, or merchandise imported therein, in the said vessels, no other, or higher duties of tonnage or impost, and no other charges of any kind, are levied or exacted than upon British vessels, or upon the like goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the said Colonial ports from elsewhere, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his Proclamation, declaring that no other or higher duty of impost or tonnage, and no other or higher duty or charge of any kind, upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported from the above enumerated British Colonial ports, in British vessels, shall be levied or exacted in any ports of the United States, (excepting the ports in the Territory of Florida,) than upon the vessels of the United States, and upon the like goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the ports of the United States in the same. Provided always, That until such proof shall be given, British vessels coming from the said British Colonial ports, and the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in the same into the United States, shall continue to pay the foreign tonnage duty, and the additional duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, prescribed by the 'Act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage,' approved the 27th of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no articles whatsoever, specie and bullion excepted, other than articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British Colonies to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the U. States, in British vessels, coming from any of the said enumerated ports; and that no articles whatsoever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Colonies, to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the U. States in any British vessel, other than a vessel coming directly from one of the said enumerated ports, on pain of forfeiting all such articles, together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and her gun, tackle, apparel and furniture.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from the United States, directly to any of the above enumerated colonial ports, in any vessel of the U. States, or in any British vessel navigated as by the second section of this act is prescribed, and having come directly from any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, any article of the growth, produce or manufacture, of the United States, or any other article legally imported therein, the exportation of which elsewhere, shall not be prohibited by law: Provided, That when exported in any such British vessel, before the shipment of any such articles, security, by bond, shall be given to the U. States, in a penalty equal to half the value of the said articles; such bond to be taken of the owner, consignee, or agent, by the collector of the port of which the said British vessel shall have entered, for the due landing of the said articles, at the port or ports, being of the British colonial ports herein above enumerated for which the said vessel shall clear out, and for producing a certificate thereof, within twelve months from the dates of said bond, under the hand and seal of the consul, or commercial agent of the United States, resident at the port where the said articles shall have been landed; or if there shall be no consul or commercial agent of the United States residing there, such certificate to be under the hand and seal of the chief officer of the customs at such port, or under the hand and seal of two known and reputable merchants residing at such port; but such bond may be discharged, by proof, on oath, by credible persons, that the said articles were taken by enemies, or perished in the seas. And it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any article whatsoever, to any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, in any British vessel, other than such as shall have come directly from one of the said ports to the United States; nor shall it be lawful to export from the United States any article whatsoever, in any British vessel, having come from any of the said enumerated ports, to any other port or place whatsoever than directly to one of the said ports. And in case any such articles shall be shipped at waterborne, for the purpose of being exported contrary to this act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted, in like manner as for any other violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act, unless repealed, altered or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament of the 24th of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of the third year of George the Fourth.—But if at any time the trade and intercourse between the United States and all or any

of the above enumerated, British colonial ports, authorised by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then, from the day of the date of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the U. States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the 'Act concerning navigation,' approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the 15th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; shall revive and be in full force.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any British colonial port in the American hemisphere, other than those herein above enumerated, should by virtue of a British order in Council, be opened to vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the said act of Parliament of the twenty fourth of June last, each and every provision of this act shall extend to the same, from the time when it shall be so opened to the vessels of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States.

Approved March 1, 1823.

COUNTERFEIT \$10 notes of the Marine Bank of Baltimore are in circulation; they are of the new plate, letter A, in favour of W. Hanson, dated 14th Oct. 1826—the counterfeit is about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine—the paper very inferior, being darker, and thinner, and the whole execution coarser.

American.

The City Councils of Baltimore have passed an ordinance for the purchase of 5000 shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—amount \$500,000.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, has publicly announced his declining to be considered a candidate for re-election to Congress.

ANNAPOLIS, March 20.

THE BRITISH MAIL.

Arrived here on Sunday, by the Packet Brig Susan, Captain Stairs, which sailed from Bermuda on the 6th, and made Cape Henry on the 13th inst. The mail from England had been due at Bermuda, from the 10th February. The vessel which brought it out, had a distressing passage of six weeks. Of course this arrival brings no news which has not been anticipated by their arrivals.

Mr. Jeffries of the British navy, had the mail in charge, and was bearer of despatches to Mr. Moore the British agent, resident in this city—who left here in company with Mr. Jeffries yesterday morning for Washington, with despatches for the British Minister.

The mail due at Bermuda on the 10th March, may be expected at this port in a few days.

Mr. Richison, a Baltimore pilot, who had the Susan in charge, run her on Tally's point, Chesapeake Bay, on Saturday night; and again upon Horn point, entering our harbor on Sunday morning.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

Thirteen thousand, five hundred and eighty six shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company were subscribed between ten and two o'clock yesterday, being the first day of the opening of the books. Many persons, to our knowledge, who intend to subscribe, have not yet gone forward, inasmuch as the books are to continue open for the succeeding nine days, including the present—and as subscriptions made at any time during that period will be equally good with those entered on the first day. The subscriptions will greatly overrun, if they do not double the amount required—so far, therefore, as this important scheme depends upon money, its success is certain.

MARCH, 22.

1566 shares of stock in the Rail Road Company were subscribed yesterday—the second day.

The advices from Europe by the Hamilton, which arrived at New York on the 18th inst. are but three days later than those before received. They confirm the late accounts of the successes of the Greeks. Ibrahim is said to have been beaten in the engagement between Modon and Navarion, with a loss of twelve hundred killed and a great number of wounded and prisoners. It was reported also that Redschid had perished in a bloody battle, and that Misidlis had again beaten the Egyptian fleet. In Portugal the insurrection was so nearly suppressed that three of the English ships of the line in the Tagus, have sailed for England; and the pacific resolutions of the Spanish cabinet were ordered to be announced officially to the Portuguese government. The insubordination in Spain was great, and the roads infested by robbers to a greater extent than was remembered since the civil war.

American.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, March 22.

Wheat, best white per bushel 90 a 100
Corn 50 a 53

DIED.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Chambers, consort of Capt. Samuel Chambers, after a lingering illness.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening a beautiful assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

Adapted to Spring Sales, selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations—Among which are

Elegant new style Printed Calicoes, Handsome Ginghams, Greek, Missolonghi and Oriental Stripes, Batiste, Windsor Ties, Cambric Musins, Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book do. Handsome Plain and Plaid Silks, Modes, Satins, Fancy Silk & Barage Handkerchiefs, Italian Crapes, Crape Lisse, Gauze Veils, Bobinet Braides, Piping Cords, Fancy and Plain Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Also a complete assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Pennsylvania Tarn Linens, Burlaps and Onionsburgs, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

March 24

In Council,

Annapolis, March 12, 1827.

Proposals for delivering the Laws & Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at the present session, to the clerks of the several counties of this state, will be received at this department, until the 10th day of April next. One agent will be appointed for each shire.

By order,
THOS. CULBRETH, CLK.

March 24 3w

LEGRANGE.

A dark grey, upwards of 15 and a half hands high, now in fine condition, 4 years old in May next will commence his season on the 1st April, and end on the 20th June—he was sired by Chance Medley, his dam Queen, a mare purchased from the late Jonathan Spencer, said to want a sixteenth of being full blood—He will be at Easton on Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week. TERMS—5 dollars the spring's chance, 9 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, 2 dollars the single leap; 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Wheatland, March 24 (S) P. BENSON.

Advertisement.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed December Session 1826, "to change the divisional line between the second and third election Districts in Worcester county"—We the subscribers (Commissioners appointed) do hereby give notice that we will meet at the village of New York, in said county, on Wednesday the 25th of April next, in order to lay off said line.

GEORGE W. PURNELL,
THOS. N. WILLIAMS,
SEWEL TURPIN,
JAMES DICKINSON,
ZADOCK P. HENRY,
EDWIN FORMAN, and
STEPHEN ENNIS, Commissioners.

March 24 3w

Notice.

All persons who purchased articles on note at the Vendue of the personal estate of the late Joseph Haskins on the 14th and 21st of September last, are hereby informed that their notes are now due, and immediate payment is requested.

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, deceased.

March 24

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Bible Society, of Talbot county, will be held at the Episcopal Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at which all the members as well as managers are solicited to attend.

By order of the President.
March 24

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at the late residence of Stuart Redman, deceased, at Wye Landing, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of stock, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a plain four wheel carriage, and a gig—together with several negroes, men, women and children, servants for a term of years. The purchaser will be allowed a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the removal of the property—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r. of Stuart Redman, deceased.

March 24

A Teacher

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Gentleman who understands teaching the English Language Grammatically, and the other branches appertaining thereto, may hear of an eligible situation in a healthy part of Talbot county, by applying to the Editor. None need apply who can not bring satisfactory recommendations, &c.

March 24

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot will insert the above 3 times and forward his account to this office.

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes which he will dispose of very low for Cash at his old stand opposite the Court House.

WM. WHITE.
March 24

Wanted to Hire.

Liberal wages will be given for two Men, and two Boys, for the remainder of the year if immediate application is made—Enquire of the Editor.

March 24

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 13th day of March A. D. 1827.

On application of James Dukes executor of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claim against the said deceased's Estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minute of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES Ex'r. of Levi Dukes dec'd.

March 17 3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 13th day of March A. D. 1827.

On application of James Dukes administrator of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES Adm'r. of Henry Helme deceased.

March 17 3w

The splendid thorough bred horse

Young Chance,

A dark grey approximating to dapple four years old in April, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season on the 1st of April, and attend the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.

Eight dollars the spring's change, twelve dollars to ensure a mare in foal and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

PEDIGREE.

His sire Chance Medley—dam Lavenia by old Canton celebrated for her superior performance on the turf, she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the City of Baltimore as the best brood mare although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vinton—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

Young Chance and my Jack Bolivar will stand at the stables attached to my late residence in Easton under the immediate care and direction of Pompey whose sobriety, skill and attention will ensure the best management.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

March 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Stuart Redman at the suit of Richard Spencer, Executor of Pery Spencer, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—The Farm or plantation where he said Stuart Redman lately resided known by the name of "Fair Hindman's Estate" reserved, and situate on Wye River, containing 404 acres of land more or less, also on Thursday the 22d inst. will be sold at the late residence of said Stuart Redman (as heretofore advertised) 1 walnut table, 3 old carpets, 1 owl walnut stand, 1 lot of Books, 2 maps, 1 fowl wood case, 7 cythes & Cradles, 1 fine gear, 1 Sward & case, 1 lot of glass & queensware, 1 pair steel yards, 3 cutting boxes, 2 wheat fans, 9 wedding hoes, 2 grubbing hoes, 8 axes, 3 iron wedges, 1 half bushel measure, 1 timber chain, 1 lot blacksmith's tools, 1 lot of iron, 2 axes at the landing, 200 lbs Beam & Weights, 1 large peter boat, and 1 corn crib, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest and cost due to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THO. HENLEY, Sh'ff.

March 17

GARDEN SEEDS.

A well assorted supply of genuine Garden Seeds just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, for sale on the lowest terms for Cash by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo, 3d, 1827.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore. Resolved, That there be exhibited at Easton a Cattle Show and Fair of Animals, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures during the ensuing Autumn; and that Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the first, second, and third days of November, be the days appointed for this purpose.

RICHARD SPENCER, Secretary.
Easton, 23d Feb. 1827. [March 3d]
The Editor of the American Farmer, and those of papers printed on the Eastern Shore, friendly to the Improvements of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to publish this notice in their respective Journals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Dashiell late of Somerset county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this first day of March, 1827.

JOHN S. CROCKETT.
MATHIAS DASHIELL, Adm'r.

March 3 3w

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants; his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company; furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. BAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the ressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Horses, Gigas and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to

SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r.

Dec. 16

John Meconekin

Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.

Feb. 17 1w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON, at this office on BRADDOCK STREET.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitting attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain, or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge. The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with his Clerk, Mr. Jas. Mackey, at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage.

The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen late of said county (deceased). All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof on or before the 1st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate as witness my hand this 26th day of February.

MOSSES C. SMITH adm'r.

March 10 3w.

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber offers for sale several hundred bushels of Cotton Seed of prime quality, which has not, in the slightest manner, been touched with the rot, a disease incident to this plant highly communicable from the seed and fatal to the crop.

The stock of this seed has grown at least two years, in a part of Virginia, of nearly our latitude and climate, and one year, in Dorchester; and therefore is well acclimated to Maryland a point of known importance to the planter.

The requisite quantity of seed per acre is about two bushels.

By the way of Baltimore where the subscriber will, if required, deliver it, it may be received at almost any part of the state in a few days after order.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, March 10.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester county Orphan's Court,

January 15, 1827.

On application of William Vans Murray, surviving Administrator, de bonis non of Henry Summerville late of Dorchester county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, WM. W. ECCLESTON, Regr. of Wills for Dorchester county.

1827.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Summerville, late of Dorchester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of September 1827, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1827.

WM. V. MURRAY, surviving

Adm'r. d. b. n. of H. Summerville.

March 10 3w.

For Sale,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

YOUNG TOM.

He is now in fine condition, health and vigor. He will be sold for less money than he will clear the ensuing season. For terms apply to Edward N. Hambleton, or the subscriber who expects to be at Easton on Tuesday 13th inst.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

March 10, 3w.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 23d days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements. In the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

Wanted

In a County Clerk's office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character. For further particulars apply to the Editor.

Dec. 16.

J. Green,

Proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland, held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

If sufficient encouragement be offered, the Subscriber proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and '6. It is believed that there are not more than two copies of this Journal now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these Works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt & dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

Feb. 17.

Hides Wanted.

LAMBIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.

Dec. 2 w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.

He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins.

Dec. 16

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centreville Academy respectfully informs the Patron of that Institution and the Public generally that a few boys can be accommodated with Board, Washing and Bedding, at his house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morning and evening, to the instruction and morals of those who may be intrusted to his care.

Feb. 24 5w

Notice.

The Subscriber has now waited until the opening of the Navigation which has given every person an opportunity of sending off their grain to enable them to pay their County Tax and he now begs the favour of all those that have not paid their accounts, to call on him at his office in Easton, or pay his deputies in their respective districts when they call on them on or before the first day of April next, as no further indulgence can be given; after that time, he must proceed as the law directs to collect the same.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER, Collector.

March 3

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing. This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 24.

Notice.

Those indebted to the estate of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on note, book or open account are requested to come forward & make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BENNY,

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.

of Jonathan N. Benny, deceased.

March 10.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

This commodious vessel will commence the season and pursue her routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton on the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of every week at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis: Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Baltimore where she will arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAY and FRIDAY of every week at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and leave Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock and proceed to Easton, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. But in proceeding on the routes and on the days above mentioned she shall always on due notice or signals touch at Banning's Mills, Oxford, and Castle Haven, both going and returning, and take up or land passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceed to Annapolis; and, remaining there till 2 o'clock, return to Baltimore at 6 o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at half past 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown where she will arrive at 12 o'clock, touching at Queenstown, or at such place on Corsica Creek as may be hereafter appointed: Returning she will leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock, and touching at the said intermediate place will arrive at Baltimore at half past 7 o'clock the same evening.

At each and every of the said places passengers, and where practicable, horses, carriages, and other articles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on board, will be received.

The rates of passage-money to be as follows:—

For every passenger from Easton, or the Landings on Third Haven, or from Castle Haven, to Baltimore, or the reverse \$2 50

For Ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven, to Annapolis, or the reverse 2 00

For Ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00

For Ditto from Baltimore to Chestertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 50

For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same fare as for a passenger.

For every four wheel Carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore or the reverse 3 00

For every two wheel Carriage from place to place as mentioned in the last rule 1 50

For every four wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 2 00

For every two wheel Carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 00

For every passenger, horse, or gig from Easton to Castle Haven, or the reverse 50

And for every four wheel Carriage from, or to, Easton and Castle Haven 1 00

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse 1 25

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse 75

Articles of Merchandise or other things which may conveniently be received and laden on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board the packets.

For every sheep or hog or animal of the like size carried from any one of the said places to the other 25

If more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the Commander.

In the passages between Baltimore and Annapolis, and between Baltimore and Chestertown, if any passenger going in the Boat shall also return the same day, the fare shall be charged but as for going or returning only, and not for both.

Under no inducement shall more steam be employed than is necessary for her ordinary voyages.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner. The fare for any Meal not to exceed 50 cents, nor Liquors to be charged beyond Tavern rates.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 3 4w

The Editors of the Newspapers printed at Chestertown, Centreville, and Cambridge, are requested to publish the above notice in their respective Journals, and to present their bills to the Commander.

Trustee's Sale.

All that part of a tract of land, called Rochester, in the vicinity of Snow-Hill, containing four hundred acres more or less, and heretofore devised by Major George Purnell to his son John G. Purnell, will be exposed at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, by virtue of a decree made by Worcester County Court, against John G. Purnell, Severn E. Parker and Catherine his wife; It will be offered for sale at the Court house door, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest & best bidder for cash. All taxes & county charges against the said land are fully paid and satisfied. If the highest bidder shall not, in a short time after the sale, satisfactorily comply with the terms thereof, the next highest, on compliance, will be considered the purchaser, and a deed of conveyance executed, transferring the title of the defendants clear of all incumbrances if any created by them, according to the decree.

JOSIAH BAXLY, Trustee.

March. 17.

For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell his farm on Miles Creek on reasonable and very accommodating terms.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Easton, March 17

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded colt **TUCKAHOE**, four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. **TUCKAHOE** is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare.

Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April; in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscribers stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.

E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's Delight, March 10.
N. B. The subscribers **JACK** is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's chance, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the first of April, and end on the twentieth of June.

E. R.

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Mitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated at the Register of Wills' Office for said county, on or before the 31st day of March next, as a dividend will be struck on his personal estate on that day. Those persons who neglect this notice will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under our hands this 13th day of March, 1827.

PETER ROBINSON, and
EZRA MITCHELL, Adm'rs.

March 17

Notice.

Was committed on the 2d of this month to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, a negro man named **WILLIAM**, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing consisted of a drab colored coat, lindsay pantaloons and two cotton shirts, and says he belongs to Mr. Patrick Lapin, near Rockville, Montgomery county

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1827.

NO. 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.
THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL
Concluded.

Before terminating these considerations on the physical advantages produced by the canal, we think that, in strict justice to this work, we should submit the following observations, having for object to show, that the general results above presented are below the truth, and must be regarded as minimum quantities.

1st. All our calculations have been based on the population of the census of 1820, while, in strictness, they should have been made on the probable population which will exist at the period when the canal will go into operation. But, in supposing that the canal be commenced in 1827, it can scarcely be completed before 1838: at this period, our population, at the present rate of increase, will be above one-half more, than it was in 1820.

2d. We have not taken into account the contemplated canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, and which may be considered the continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as far as this lake. The Chesapeake being then united with Lake Erie by a water communication of about 460 miles in extent, (a distance nearly equal to that from the port of Erie to Albany,) all the territory bordering on the great lakes, with the exception of Ontario, must participate in the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Combined with this work, the Ohio and Erie Canal would have offered results much more favourable than those we have presented, in the comparisons which we have made between the expense of construction, on the one hand, and, on the other, the augmentation of territorial value; the successive increase of products; the extension of trade, both inland and foreign; and the revenue, strictly so called, of the work. These results would have been by so much the more advantageous, as, taking an equal distance, the Ohio and Erie Canal will be much less expensive than the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

3d. Neither have we spoken, by anticipation, of the advantages to be afforded to this work by the proposed canal from Georgetown to Baltimore, and of which the surveys, at present in execution, promise the most favourable results.

4th. In the estimation of the return trade, one fifth would have been nearer to the truth than one tenth; but in adopting this last proportion, our object has been to keep our-elves, as to the revenue of the canal, as near as possible to the minimum.

5th. Finally, in all our computations, we have taken care to compare, separately, the expense of construction of the whole canal, and that of the Eastern and Western sections taken together. Our object in thus proceeding, was, to show how unfavourable to the different results was the Middle section, which, being only the fifth part of the length of the canal, still counts for five-elevenths of the expense of the whole. Our object has also been to show how desirable it is that proper investigations should be made to determine, as has been before suggested in this report, the comparative advantage between a canal and a railway, to connect Cumberland with the mouth of Casselman's river.

Before leaving this subject, we hope to be permitted to express our acknowledgements to General Walter Smith, of Georgetown, D. C. for the zeal and care with which he has kindly furnished us with data which were indispensable for forming the foregoing calculations. Without these data, it would have been impossible to have given to this subject of our report the extent which its importance deserves.

Having terminated this rapid view of the physical advantages offered by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it only remains for us, in conclusion, to submit some ideas on the other advantages which will result from the execution of this work.

One of the most important results of the acquisition of Louisiana, has been, to afford to the country West of the Alleghany, an outlet to the sea. The tide of emigration then flowed towards those fertile regions, and their population now increases with a rapidity to which no other country can furnish a parallel. Already a part of this population finding itself placed at too great a distance from the Gulf, and the amount of its productions being considerable, demands new outlets; that by the Mississippi is not sufficient for them; they require more. A chain of mountains of secondary rank, such as the Alleghany, cannot bar the progress of a nation so enterprising as ours, and still less darken the future prospects of this great federal empire. This chain should be broken at every point where it is practicable, and the most prudent policy appears to be to hasten in the execution.

The state of New York, in turning this chain to the north, has shown the first example; and while, in reward of its enter-

prise, its prosperity advances with rapid strides, the illustrious citizen whose elevated views especially advanced this great work, has enrolled his name on the list of the benefactors of his country.

But scarcely has this communication through the state of New York gone into entire and active operation, before it is perceived that in a short time, it will not be sufficient to satisfy the demands made upon it. Thus, a few years will have sufficed to produce results which exceed what the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. This fact, taken alone, proves that new communications will become indispensable.

New York, and New Orleans, are, at the present time, the only points towards which the products of the West can be economically directed. But, these two points, placed, the one to the North, the other to the South, have each a certain sphere of action, which cannot extend beyond certain limits; and there remains between their respective commercial range, if we may use this expression, a large extent of our territory, which, on account of its too great distance from each of these emporiums, is unable to transport its products to them, with profit.

These portions of our territory include, more particularly, the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Michigan territory; to these we might have added the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania. But, limiting ourselves to the states and territory cited, we find an extent of 250,000 square miles of fertile country, whose population amounted, in 1800, to 377,567, and in 1820, to 1,779,949. These states, if deprived of economical communication with the ocean, cannot attain a reasonable degree of commercial prosperity; with the exception of cotton, they all cultivate nearly the same productions, and consequently they cannot possess an internal trade among themselves of much activity; it is only by exporting these productions that they can, in this respect, contribute to, and participate in, the whole prosperity of the union.

In such a state of things, the question of policy is not, it seems to us, to know if these communications will be profitable; but, in fact, to ascertain if the number of those which are practicable, will be sufficient. We will observe, on this point, that this extent of 250,000 square miles is at least equal to the kingdoms of France & the Netherlands taken together of which the population is not less than 35 millions of inhabitants. These two wealthy kingdoms possess, together, a development of coast of 2,200 miles, besides eight large navigable rivers, which form a communication between the interior of the country and the ocean. The Western states referred to, may be considered as capable to support, at a future date, a population equal to that of those kingdoms. The great fertility of the soil, and the commercial enterprise which characterizes our population leave no doubt on this head; and if proofs were, however, necessary, we need only to recollect, that at the present time when our manufactures are yet in their infancy, our inland trade is already the third in amount of that of France while our foreign trade is equal to that of this fine kingdom. These states will, therefore, require a certain number of outlets to facilitate the exportation of all their products, and the importation of the returns; and it is doubtful if even four of these outlets will be found practicable between the Juniata and the Savannah river, even by the combination of canals and rail-ways. Thus, instead of fearing that these communications will not be profitable, we should rather apprehend that, at a future date they will be found insufficient for the passage of the trade between the West and the East. The insurmountable obstacles opposed by nature are thus the only ones which should limit our efforts; for, the more economical outlets we can open through this chain, the more will the resources of the West develop themselves, and the more will the East and the West become united by indissoluble bonds of a common interest.

Among the outlets, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal holds a conspicuous rank; its degree of practicability is well settled; the relations between the expense of its construction and its physical advantages, have been established we trust, in a satisfactory manner; but it also offers other advantages, which it is important to enumerate. It opens into the Chesapeake, whose central situation on our Atlantic coast is equally favourable for its trade with the south or with the north; and while, in time of war, this trade will find protection behind the arms of our naval forces in Hampton Roads, the canal will assure to our maritime establishments in this quarter, abundant resources of every kind; a circumstance which will associate still more intimately the regions of the West with our destinies on the ocean. These naval establishments will also be placed in communication with Pittsburgh, a city destined to become the great manufacturing emporium of the West, and of which the different branches of industry will be of the greatest importance for naval supplies.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal also enjoys, in common with all those which can be made to traverse the ridge of the Alleghany, the inestimable advantage of furnishing to the states and territories

whose exportations and importations are made through the Mississippi, a safe communication with the sea, in case the circumstances of war should close or render dangerous the passage by the mouth of this great artery of the regions of the West. In order properly to appreciate the value of such an advantage, it is proper here to observe, that the coast of Louisiana does not offer any position from which our fleets can, in an effectual manner protect the outlet of the Mississippi into the Gulf. The coast itself of Louisiana will soon be invaluable, but the opening of this great river will remain always exposed to blockade as a commercial outlet. The fate of Cuba is yet uncertain, and our establishments at Pensacola, unfortunately are not of a nature to admit vessels of the first classes. Thus, it is not sufficient to have defended the coast of Louisiana, and to have ensured the possession of the Delta of the Mississippi: it is also necessary to assure to the valley of this noble river, lateral outlets to the ocean. Without such outlets, the commerce of extensive districts may, in the course of events, become, as it were, entirely paralyzed, and the consequences would be beyond all description.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal not only offers the shortest outlet between the Ohio and the Atlantic, but also, connected with the contemplated canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, it will afford a direct communication between the upper lakes and the ocean, and will form a military line of operations which cannot, in any circumstances, be cut off or intercepted. This line will join the centre of our northern with the centre of our Atlantic frontier, and with the capital of the Union. In time of war, it will give every facility to concentrate, rapidly and economically, on either of these frontiers, troops and military supplies of every kind; and thus will give them, particularly the northern frontier, a degree of strength which expensive works of defence could not procure.

Such are the principal considerations which, in our humble opinion, have appeared to us proper to demonstrate the degree of importance of the great work which forms the subject of the present report. All which is respectfully submitted.

S. BERNARD, Brig. Gen.
Member of the Board of Internal Improvements
WM. TELL, POUSSIN, Capt. Top Eng.
Assistant to the Board.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Civil Eng.
Assistant to the Board.
Washington City, Oct. 23, 1826.

A statistical work has been just published, with the title of "Cincinnati in 1826," which gives full information as to the present condition and population of that thriving place. We extract the following statements from the Cincinnati Commercial Register:

The most interesting result of the investigation of the authors of "Cincinnati in 1826," is the amount of its population. The enumeration was made by the gentlemen in person and is found to be 16,230. To show the rapidity of our increase, it is only necessary to look back a few years.

In 1810 our population was	2,320
" 1813 - - -	4,000
" 1819 - - -	10,283
" 1824 - - -	12,016
" 1826 - - -	16,230

In allusion to this unparalleled increase, our authors observe, "the ratio of increase, decreases every where, as it respects population, with the actual increase; hence, though a new village may double in a single year, a large city, in its highest state of prosperity, scarcely attains an addition of 5 per cent. The operation of this principle being considered, the growth of this place during the last two years, has been greater than that of any former period."

The number of houses erected during the year 1826, exclusive of back buildings, stables, &c. is 180; the whole amount is 2,495. Now, by deducting from this amount, the buildings exclusively devoted to business, it will be found that Cincinnati will average nearly eight persons for every dwelling.

The only subject upon which the authors had not the most infallible data for their estimates, is that of imports and exports. But they employed every means within reach, to arrive at correctness. The result of their laborious investigation, is doubtless as near right as it is possible to be; and as their grand object was to keep below, rather than to transcend the real state of business, their calculations may be fully relied on. The amount of imports is put down at 2,528,590 dollars; that of the exports at 1,063,560 dollars. From this estimate, it is impossible to ascertain exactly what the balance is, because a vast amount of produce goes to pay for these imports, that does not pass through Cincinnati. At however, places in a most striking point of view, the immense and increasing business of our city. Our staple exports are found to be pork, bacon, lard, flour, and whiskey. Speaking of the pork operations of the place, our authors observe, "The pork business of this city is equal, if not of greater magnitude, than that of Baltimore; and,

perhaps, not exceeded by that of any other place in the world. This will appear from a reference to the foregoing table of exports, and from the fact that, between the 15th of November, 1826, and the 15th of February, 1827, a period of three months, 40,000 hogs have been packed in Cincinnati; 30,000 of which were slaughtered within the limits of the corporation, and 10,000 brought in wagons from the country around."

The Albany Daily Advertiser gives the following evidence of the growth of the town of Rochester, in New York, which appears to grow with as much rapidity as Cincinnati:

Daily Paper at Rochester.—We perceive that the Editors of the Rochester Telegraph are about to publish their paper daily. It is difficult to keep in view the varied and multiplying improvements of that wonderful village. Time has scarcely advanced youth to manhood, since the dark forest waved over the scene of that now flourishing and busy town. No country furnishes a parallel for the rapid and vigorous growth of the village of Rochester.

The Telegraph is one of the oldest and best established papers in the country. It has an extensive circulation, and in addition to its liberal support at home, receives considerable patronage from abroad. We fear, however, that Rochester, prosperous and spirited as she is, cannot yet support a daily paper; but the enterprise is commendable, and Messrs. Weed & Martin have our best wishes for its success.

WANT OF MONEY.

The last London Monthly Magazine, has an excellent article on a melancholy subject—want of money—which it handles with great spirit. The following are its conclusions.

"To be in want of money is to pass through life with little credit or pleasure: it is to live out of the world, or be despised if you come into it, it is not to be sent for at Court, or asked out to dinner, or noticed in the street; it is, not to have your opinion consulted, or else rejected with contempt to have your acquaintance carped at and doubted; your good things disparaged and at last lose the will and the spirit to say things; it is to be scrutinized by strangers and neglected by friends; it is to be a thall to circumstances, an exile in a foreign land; to forego leisure, freedom, ease of body & mind; to be dependent on the good will & caprice of others, or earn a precarious and irksome livelihood by some laborious employment; it is to be compelled to stand behind the counter or to sit at a desk in some public office or to marry your landlady, or not the person you wish, or to go out to the East or West Indies, or to get a situation as Judge abroad and return home with a liver complaint, or to be a law stationer, or a scrivener, or a scavenger, or newspaper reporter, or to read law and sit in court without a brief, to be deprived of the use of your finger by transcribing Greek manuscripts, or to be a seal engraver and pore yourself blind, or to go upon the stage, or try some of the fine arts.

With all your pains, anxiety and hopes it will be your lot, most probably, to fail, or if you succeed after the exertion of years, and undergoing constant distress of mind and fortune, to be assailed on every side with envy, backbiting and falsehood, or to be a favourite with the public for a while and then thrown into the back ground or fail by the fickleness of taste and some new favourite; to be full of enthusiasm & extravagance in youth, of chagrin and disappointment in after life; to be jostled by the rabble because you do not ride in your coach, avoided by those who know your worth, and shrink from it as a claim on their respect or their purse to be a burden to your relations or unable to do any thing for them; to be ashamed to venture into crowds; to have cold comforts at home; to lose by degrees your confidence in any talent you might possess; to grow crabbed, morose and querulous; dissatisfied with every one, but most so with yourself, and plagued out of your life to look for a place to die in, and quit the world without any one's asking about your will. The wise-acre will possibly, however, crowd round your coffin, and raise a memorial, at a considerable expense and after a lapse of time, to commemorate your genius and your misfortunes.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

CURIOSITY.—A new subject for antiquarians to exercise their minds upon, has lately been discovered in this city. It is a shoe made of iron, nearly in the form of a common horse shoe, of a size and shape apparently suitable for the foot of a jack, but evidently too small to fit the foot of a horse of the smallest size, and too short for that of a mule. It differs from a horse shoe in having only six nails, four of which are now in the shoe, and are considerably different from those made by smiths at the present day. But what renders it a curiosity, is, that it was found imbedded in the hard gravelly bank, where the workmen are digging out Third-street, twenty-five feet below the surface. The remains of one of those ancient fortifications, with which this country abounds, were directly over the spot where this curiosity was found. Several teeth, apparently those of the rhinoceros, and one of the mastodon,

have been found within a few feet of the same spot. The ground where these were dug up is about one hundred feet above the present level of the river, but is undoubtedly an alluvial deposit.

That the ground has not only been formed over this spot, to that depth, but that race of inhabitants have existed, who formed this ancient work on the surface, since these teeth as well as this shoe were left there, cannot be doubted. At what period, then, did a race of people inhabit this country, who were acquainted with the use of iron, and perhaps a still greater art—that of preserving it from entire oxidation—as this still remains in a great degree perfect?

That it is an extraordinary relic of antiquity, affidavits of respectable persons can be had, to prove the situation (as above described) in which it was found.

This additional proof that this country was anciently inhabited by a race different from any Indian tribe now known, is deposited in Lett'n's Museum.

From the Montreal Gazette of March 5.

A correspondent in l'Isle Jesus, has informed us that a woman who resides there had, a few days ago, three of her children and her servant girl poisoned in the following extraordinary manner. Previous to her going to church, she gave orders to the girl to make soup, in which she desired her to boil a head of cabbage whole. The girl did as she was ordered, and about noon gave the three children some of it. The children almost immediately after swallowing the soup sickened and died.—This had such an effect upon the girl, that she ran screaming till she met her mistress, who hastened home and was convinced that the girl was not crazy as she imagined, when she beheld her three infants lying lifeless. Her distress on beholding such a melancholy spectacle beggars description. In her phrenzy she blamed the girl for being the cause, and, as a punishment, ordered her to take some of the soup. The poor girl, conscious of her innocence, and to convince her mistress that she knew of nothing of a poisonous nature being put into the soup, took some & was soon after a corpse. A medical gentleman was then sent for, who found on opening the whole head of cabbage, that it contained a considerable sized snake, whose poisonous nature caused this melancholy catastrophe.

From the New York Post.

Another Redheffer Discovery.—The public have been amused for two or three weeks past, with the idea that perpetual motion was at last discovered; and many were credulous enough to become the dupes of the artifice that was employed to deceive them, and fleece them of their money. A Mr. Greensbury Baxter, living somewhere in the Bowery, invented what he called a 'self moving water wheel,' and so ingeniously was the machinery constructed, that no one who had seen it in operation, till yesterday, could discover the secret power which gave it motion. Such confidence had people in the certainty that it would perform all that was represented of it, that a stock company was formed, and the shares sold out rapidly. After the stock was taken up, the shares advanced in a few days from a trifling sum to one thousand dollars.

This forenoon was appointed to have the machinery examined by a number of scientific gentlemen; but so eager were some of the parties interested that they assembled at the spot yesterday afternoon and desired admission. This was refused and they were told the inventor could not be found. Both he and the keys were missing. The company, after waiting two or three hours, became impatient; and at length resolved on forcing open the doors—all promising that no violence should be done to the machinery, whatever discoveries might be made. So said, so done; and soon after entering the building, (which had been occupied as a stable, and had a large hole dug under the centre of it for the purpose of depositing manure, but which was neatly planked over,) one of the persons suspected strongly that the secret spring to the machine was there concealed and with an axe proceeded to remove the plank, when, behold they discovered a couple of benches placed near two cranks which were attached to a fly wheel and the wheel by machinery to a pump.

In the twinkling of an eye the mystery was discovered, and such a scene ensued, we shall not attempt to describe. It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that the stock of the company fell more rapidly than it rose in Wall street a few days before nor could it by any means keep pace with the countenances of those of the gentlemen speculators present who had been made dupes of the artifice.

But a short time elapsed before the feelings of the multitude, which curiosity had brought to the spot, became outrageous, & search was set on foot for the inventor, who resided in the neighbourhood. It was first given out that he made his escape; but they were not to be put off their guard by so hollow an artifice, and immediately surrounded his house, until some one was dispatched to the Police office for a search warrant which we understand did not arrive until this morning. In the meantime the watch was kept up and when the silence

demanded entrance into the house, he was denied by the wife of the inventor, assuring him her husband was not there. The officer immediately proceeded in making forcible entry at the front door, and the gentleman who was snugly concealed in some bye corner of the house began to think it was time if possible, to clear out, and to seek some more secure retreat, and that there was no time to be lost in making the effort. Accordingly he slipped on his pantaloons and rushed out through the back door into the yard intending to leap the fence and get off that way, but here he was met by some of the party who secured him and took him to the Police Office about 7 o'clock this morning.

We now hope that gentlemen, (and many there are) who believe in perpetual motion or self moving machinery, will at length have the scales removed from their eyes, and not suffer themselves hereafter to be swindled out of their senses, and what is worse their money, by any further pretences to the discovery of an imaginary principle which violates the known laws of nature. It would be just about as rational to search for the Philosopher's stone.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *James Cropper*, Capt. Graham, at New-York from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 15th of February, Shipping List of the 14th, and Liverpool papers to the 16th, all inclusive; and by the packet ship *Cadmus*, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, numerous files of Paris papers up to the 16th of February, inclusive.

The Corn Question has been again postponed, to the 26th of February, in consideration of Mr. Canning's illness, which was so far removed as to leave little doubt that on that day the Right Honorable Gentleman would be able to bring the question forward. It is confidently anticipated, that Sir F. Bouverie's motion respecting the Catholics will be also postponed, should Mr. Canning not be so far recovered as to resume his seat before the day fixed for its discussion. Information had been received from Brighton, that Mr. Canning was recovering from his severe illness. From the following remark upon this intelligence in the *Courier*, the readers can judge of the space which this distinguished statesman fills in the eye of the British public at this moment:—

"If this distinguished statesman could know the absolute dismay which was inspired by the supposed alarming character of his illness, he would understand how all classes of his countrymen appreciate him. It was not the ordinary anxiety which is naturally felt for the health of an eminent public man; but it was the mingled feeling of fear, lest we should sustain an irreparable loss, and of anticipated sorrow, for the premature extinction of such a master mind, that pervaded every bosom. At no period in the history of this country, since the death of Mr. Pitt, has there been a conjuncture of affairs pregnant with consequences of greater magnitude and complexity, both abroad and at home, than at the present moment, and, as in the case of Pitt, their issues, at least of the former, are in the hands of one man. This is the conviction of the country; and hence the deep anxiety which the country must feel, at the most distant prospect of such a calamity as the one we have glanced at. The announcement, consequently, which we made on Saturday, and which we rejoice in being able to repeat to-day will be received with sincere pleasure throughout the Empire."

In discussing, in the House of Commons, the naval estimates for the year, several allusions were made to American ships. Among them the following:—

Mr. Hume, alluding to the next estimate of £1,060,000 for timber, stores, and other materials for the building and repairing of his Majesty's ships, &c. observed, that a great portion of the sum annually laid out in building ships of war might be saved. We had at present 509 vessels of all kinds, of which 375 were sixth rates. If it were taken for granted, that all these vessels were in perfect order at the present moment, he put it to the House, whether it could be necessary to make any further increase? If we built at all, we should adopt the style of building pursued by the Americans.

Sir G. Clerk replied, that his Majesty's Government when they saw ships of a certain description built elsewhere, did not fail to make corresponding preparations.

Sir J. Yorke observed, that in America they were building such extraordinary ships, that they must have extraordinary men.—Patriotic chaps, eight feet and a half high, to navigate them. (A laugh.)

Sir G. Cockburn said, that when in the last war, a British frigate was captured by an American frigate, and before the extraordinary difference of strength between the two ships was publicly known, did not that event cast a great damp on the public feeling? If the Admiralty were to permit the possibility of such an unequal contest, to continue, they would not do their duty. He might be wrong, but until he was convinced that he was so, he would not bow to the dictum of his honorable friend who threw out his ideas right and left, just as they came into his mind, without reflection or consideration.

Sir George, it seems, still harps upon the amazing disparity in strength, between British and American frigates. It is the consolation of the vanquished.

Addresses of condolence to the King, on the occasion of the death of the Duke of York, were moved in both houses of Parliament, on the 12th of February.—In the Lords, the address was moved by the Earl of Liverpool, and in the Commons by Mr. Secretary Peel. They were carried unanimously.

Even Mr. Brougham and Sir Robert Wilson spoke in favor.

A requisition has been presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for a public meeting, to check combinations among the working classes, and the outrages which result from it.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott will receive a large pecuniary augmentation from his publishers, in consequence of the "*Life of Napoleon*," extending to eight volumes. It is doubted whether the work will be published in London in less than three months from the present time.

The late William Gifford left a fortune of £25,000, accumulated as editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and as the writer of political essays.

It is said to be the intention of the British Admiralty, to build six steam ships of the largest size, capable of carrying 100 cannonade guns of increased calibre, to be propelled by two engines of two hundred horse power each.

The naval estimates were brought on in the House of Commons on the 12th. One new item of expense which occurs in them, is that caused by the erection of mills, to furnish a supply of flour for the navy. The importance of this arrangement will be understood from the fact, stated by Sir G. Clerk, that adulteration of flour contracted for, had been carried on to such an extent, that the last year, no fewer than six thousand sacks had been thrown back on the contractor's hands!

Mr. Samuel Mosely, a young Jew, has been publicly baptised in the Church at Neath, Glamorganshire, by the Rev. Henry Hey Knight, Vicar, who preached an impressive sermon on the occasion from John iii. 5.

FROM FRANCE.—The *Cadmus*, from Havre, brings us numerous files of Paris papers to the 16th of February. The *Constitutionnel* & *Etoile* are almost exclusively occupied with the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies upon the proposed law of the press. The debates run high.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the latest date (Feb. 16) contains the following paragraph:—"One of the journals to-day says, that in the council held last Tuesday, the question was agitated whether the chambers should be transferred to Tours, Blois or Bruges, in order to remove it from the influence of the capital; but the motion was adjourned, as well as that for the creation of new peers. It adds, that the regiments of the guards in garrison at Rouen, Orleans, Compeigne, &c. have received orders to approach the capital. The *Etoile* (a ministerial paper), denies the first part of these statements, but takes no notice of the other." Of news, these papers are all unusually barren. We can glean but a few items, and those of little moment.

The *Constitutionnel* says a great number of the electors of Paris, greatly alarmed by a succession of ministerial acts and projects which threaten to deprive them of the rights guaranteed to them by the charter, are at this moment signing a petition to the King.

The Russian Ambassador had issued cards of invitation to the number of 800 or 900, for the grand ball to be given on the 22d of February. The Marshals of France are all addressed by their titles and not by their names, as was the case when invited by the Austrian Ambassador.

The municipal authorities of Paris have appropriated 24,000 francs for an extraordinary distribution among the indigent of that city.

"*Rascally Postmasters!*"—A postmaster at Wisby, in Gotland, having died lately, there were found among his effects above 600 letters, some containing money, partly from Sweden, partly from foreign countries, and some were put in by persons in Wisby itself, to be sent abroad; some of these letters have been lying there ever since 1773, and a very considerable number since 1804.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16. Parliament.—The Ministers are likely to have warm work of this session—called on loudly by the people to reduce the price of corn, and almost menaced by the great and influential owners of the soil, who have an interest in keeping up the price of bread and boroughs. Then there is the ticklish question of the Catholic claims, which must be disposed of one way or other, or Ministers will subject themselves, very justly to the reproach of tampering with a matter of vital importance to the safety and well being of the empire.

They will have also to meet and answer the remonstrances of the ship owners, who, after complimenting Mr. Huskisson with a superb service of plate, for his advocacy of free trade, now call upon that minister to retrace his steps, and put matters in statu quo.

With respect to the corn question, if ministers propose or carry the measures said to be in their contemplation, they will satisfy neither the people, nor the borough-mongers and landlords.

The Assessed Taxes, the Game laws, the Impression of seamen, the Irish Emigration, and Tithe Question, with many other subjects of great magnitude, will try the patience of the Parliament and of the people, and conspire to give unusual interest to the present session.

The important subject of the Impression of seamen was, we find, incidentally introduced on Tuesday evening, when the report of the committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates was produced. We may probably enter upon a brief consideration of the question in our next.

FRANCE.—We copy the following extract of a letter from Paris, written by Professor Carter, Senior Editor of the *New York Statesman*. The information respecting the present political situation of France is interesting, and as it comes from a source entitled to much confidence, it may be considered as important:—

"The crisis here is rather interesting; but you will gather the aspect of the times from the English and French papers more fully than I have leisure to write. The movements in the Peninsula; the situation of the affairs of Greece, in consequence of the negotiations of Russia, England and France; the death of the Duke of York, and other intelligence of the day, will reach you from Liverpool long before my letter is received. You will see, that the French papers are filled with discussions and memorials on the subject of the restrictions upon the liberty of the press. The sensation appears to reach the inmost recesses of society, and institutions which have hitherto kept aloof from politics and confined their pursuits to abstract principles, are coming forward in the great cause of freedom. You will see that a meeting of the National Institute is to be held. My own opinion is, that should the project of the law in question be adopted, it will go far towards creating another Revolution, for which many of the people are ripe. The impolicy and rashness of the royal party in regard to this bold measure surprise me. It is calculated to awaken all the angry passions. At any period, the experiment would be dangerous—at present, it looks like madness. His Majesty is like a man seated upon an Avalanche, which a breath may loosen and bring down ruin. Under such circumstances, wisdom would prompt him and his partisans to hold their breaths and keep perfectly still.—But the Jesuits are clamorous, and with all their characteristic cunning, appear to have but a moderate share of an enlightened prudence. The ministry are supposed to be divided, to as great a degree as are the chambers of Peers and Deputies, and all of them at present seem to be lying on their oars, for the purpose of watching the development of popular sentiment. In a word, whether the project is adopted or not, the aspect of political affairs in France looks equally. If the law passes, it may only serve to arouse instead of smothering popular opinion—if it should not pass its defeat would be ascribed to fear, and the press will become more bold and clamorous than ever. Such are the two horns of the dilemma, from which the government are to choose. Public opinion and the influence of the press have become so omnipotent in France, that the king cannot play with the gensperges, establishing and revoking them at pleasure. But I have no time for speculations."

[COMMUNICATED.]

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

The Chairman laid before the Board certain letters received by him on the subject of *Hedging*, which were read: Whereupon the Board, considering this subject of much importance to Farmers in general, as a means of providing against the increasing scarcity of timber and as furnishing cheap and durable inclosures, do resolve that the Chairman be requested to cause the said communications to be published, and that the same be recommended to the serious attention of the Farmers of this and the neighbouring counties.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Easton, March 22, 1827.

As a preface to the communications referred to in the preceding Resolve, it may be proper to state, that I had long been desirous of planting a hedge of thorns from a confidence in their value; but had been deterred by an apprehension that the plan could neither be raised, nor procured, nor cultivated, without more inconvenience than I was disposed to encounter. But having in the course of last year concluded to remove one of my fences and to establish another in a situation where it should permanently remain, I resolved to attempt such a hedge if the quicks could be obtained by any reasonable means.

Having often observed with pleasure the hedge which Doctor Tilton had successfully erected during his residence on the Peach Blossom farm, I thought I could apply to no gentleman who could give me better information upon that subject than he. No preparation therefore was intended to be made until the information was received; but as the season was advancing an early application for advice was necessary.

Accordingly I took the liberty of addressing a letter to him on the 3d of March, chiefly with the view of asking him, whether plants could be obtained in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, where he now resides; and if so, whether they could conveniently be transported from thence to Baltimore; and, if the nurseries were within the limits of his ordinary walks, whether he could without too much trouble direct the package and conveyance of 1000 plants by that circuitous route, which I supposed the only practicable one? The letter was dispatched by the mail on the 5th of the month; and to my great surprise and satisfaction his answer arrived on the 10th, accompanied by a package of 1500 quicks by the stage. The kindness which dictated so much promptness was entitled to, and received, my warmest acknowledgments.

So many plants having been forwarded, I was enabled to undertake a hedge upon another divisional line, and accordingly removed the bank; and in four days the bank was thrown aside, the ground prepared in both situations, the quicks planted to the extent of more than forty perches, and the superfluities secured in the garden to supply the vacancies which may happen by future accidents in the hedge row.

Thus then it is evident that plants of Thorns may be procured with great ease; and the mode of setting and managing them

will be fully understood by duly attending to the following communications.

NS. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, 24th March, 1827.

Copy of the letter from Doctor James Tilton to Nicholas Hammond, Esquire, Wilmington, 7th March, 1827.

Sir,—Your letter of the third instant was handed to me last evening; and this morning I have directed, 1500 quicks of the Virginia thorn to be sent to you by the Easton Stage. They are of a quality very superior to the cock-spur or New Castle thorn, on account of the rapidity of their growth, their exemption from diseases, and their beautiful appearance.

I have been induced to send you more than you have directed, because of the reduced price, and to enable you to have a reserve of a few hundred, to plant in your garden, to supply, next spring, the places of those that shall have been destroyed by drought or accident. Indeed, I would advise you to plant as many this spring, or induce your neighbours to do so, as will make it an object, four or five years hence, for you to procure a man from this quarter to plash them; as the success of your hedge will in a great measure depend on the manner in which this process is done. Fifteen, or twenty thousand would employ him a fortnight or three weeks, and at an expense little beyond that of a common labourer, exclusive of travelling expenses.

You probably know it is absolutely necessary that a young hedge should be defended, for the two or three first years after planting, from stock, particularly sheep & horned cattle: after that time it has weapons to defend itself. In order to obviate the necessity of a fence, I would advise you to plant your hedge around your corn field, on level ground previously well pulverized and manured. McMahon advises a ditch, and the quicks to be planted on the face of the bank: But this plan, however successful in England, will not answer here on account of our dry seasons.

The advantages of planting around your corn field are

1st. Your labourers may be directed to pay as much attention to the hedge as to the corn, and hoe it as often.

2d. The corn will protect it from your stock the first year: It will be defended by your wheat or spring grain the second; and during the fore part of the third year it will be defended by your clover, which may be pastured after harvest, as the hedge will then be out of danger.

The quicks now sent are two or three years old: as their roots are large they should be trimmed to within six or ten inches of the ground mark; and the top should be invariably cut two or three inches shorter than the root. They should also be assorted into three parcels—the large, the middling and the small—so that a small plant may not be stunted by being placed between two large ones: But let all those of the same size grow together.

On your attention to these directions will depend their uniform and vigorous growth.

It is generally believed here that twelve inches is as near each other as quicks ought to be planted; and that with proper plashing, at that distance, they will at five years old exclude the smallest pig.

As the stage at this season generally runs empty, I have thought you would be pleased at receiving them by that conveyance, in preference to the circuitous route by Baltimore, where they might be detained and spoiled: And I am not sure the expense will be greater by this than the other conveyance.

Copy of a letter from Doctor William Gibbons to Nicholas Hammond.

WILMINGTON, 3d mo. 18th, 1827.

Respected Friend,

Having, per order of Dr. Tilton, sent thee some quicks for hedging, from my nursery, (or rather that of my son's) permit me to suggest the following hints with respect to the mode of planting and general treatment.

1. The ground where they are planted should be well dug up, or ploughed, and cleared of grass-roots, and other pests.

2. The top roots, where long, should be cut to a convenient length for planting, and the top reduced in the same or a greater proportion.

3. The ground should be made good, if not naturally rich by well rotted compost, or other manure avoiding hot or partially decomposed stable dung.

4. The plants are set in upright on the level surface, at nine or ten inches apart from each other, being first assorted, and those of the same length arranged contiguous to each other; otherwise the large ones will overtop the smaller, stint their growth and produce an irregular and imperfect hedge.

5. Room should be left to plow the hedge on both sides, or to calibrate it with a hoe or spade, in the manner of corn, which should be annually repeated until large enough to plash.

6. The hedge must, in the mean time, be defended from the depredations of cattle, sheep, &c. by a two rail fence on forks or other defence. If planted round a corn field, the usual succession of crops will render this care for several years needless, and if the plants are large when first set in, they will have attained a growth under good cultivation, sufficiently large to plash by the time the pasture year comes in.

7. To perform the operation of plashing, which, after all that has been said and done, I esteem the best means of securing a good fence, a person should be employed who understands his business well, avoiding quicks and pretenders; particularly Europeans, who are unacquainted with the proper method of managing a hedge in our climate; of the Virginia thorn, they know nothing.

8. To preserve the hedge to a proper

height & width, it is trimmed twice a year. I think in the 6th and 8th months according to the advice and experience of *Calch Kirk*; but as I have some doubts on this point, I beg leave to refer thee to this practical agriculturist for more precise information respecting it; who has told me that the whole expense of thus keeping a hedge of this thorn in beautiful order would not exceed one cent a rod per annum, by the method he has adopted and tested by a fair trial. The instrument used for this purpose is a large knife of the following dimensions & form—the blade, which is about 12 inches wide is terminated by a curve about 34 inches deep, so that the length of it from the handle to the point or end of the curve is 18 inches; and it must be thick enough to give it a sufficient strength. The handle is 27 inches long and the head of the blade is inserted in it to the length of 5 or 6 inches between two plates on the sides of the handle and both strongly riveted together. This instrument is used with a sweeping stroke, and any one can use it who has sufficient strength of arm to wield it and judgement of the eye to give it a proper direction.

As mice and casualties will, unavoidably, produce vacancies in a growing hedge, after planting, the precaution of having a few sturdy plants growing in the garden, or other rich grounds, to supply them, as large, or rather larger, than those in the hedge, is of no trifling importance: I would have from ten to fifteen of these super-numeraries, for every hundred in the hedge.

Some may think that here is a great parade of cares to make a hedge: but they are little cares, and cost but little time and expense; and for which the cultivator will be rewarded with an effectual, permanent, and beautiful barrier against all depredators on his crops and fruits, whilst he is promoting an important reform in agriculture and his own immediate interests.—Without them he will have but the semblance of a hedge, composed of briars and thorns, ragged, sightless and unsafe.

Orders directed to William Gibbons, M. D. will be punctually observed. Price of thorns four dollars per thousand, cash—five dollars on six months or a year's credit.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

The Bill to punish certain trespasses, which we formerly mentioned was introduced into the House of Delegates by Mr. Buchanan, of Baltimore county, after being amended at his suggestion, passed the Senate on the last day of the session, and is now a law, *AN ACT declaring certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person shall cut down or cause or induce any person to cut down any timber or tree, of a size not less than those commonly used for small hoop-poles, with intent to steal the same, or to cause or induce any other person to steal the same, or any part thereof, every person so offending, his or her aiders or abettors having knowledge of such intent to steal, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to such punishment as now is, or as shall hereafter be prescribed by law, for felony is only stealing goods or chattels to the value of the tree or trees which shall be so cut down as aforesaid, & of the injury thereby occasioned.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person who shall, advisedly and maliciously, with intent to injure the owner of any land, house or building, cut down any tree, or cut down, break, dig, or pull up, or in any other manner destroy or injure any part of any house or other building, or of any wall or fence, or any ornament, or other valuable article, attached to any house, or other building, wall or fence, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged to be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, before which any such person shall be tried and convicted.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in altogether refusing to treat on that question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention.

It is now more than ever a matter of regret, that Congress should have adjourned without passing any new law. The bill which was simultaneously reported by the committees of the two Houses specified the conditions on which this Government was willing to place the trade. They were reasonable & moderate, and contained the smallest amount of privilege with which this country, with any regard to its interests, could be satisfied. Had that bill passed it would have substantially met the terms of the British act of Parliament of 1825, and been a legislative proposition to the British Government, which could not have been declined without its being manifest to the whole world that Great Britain is unwilling to place the trade with this country on the same footing as she has put it with all other nations. It may be asked, why cannot the same conditions be thrown into the form of a Convention?—The answer is, because Great Britain will not treat.—The Senate, by putting aside the bill of its own Committee, and substituting that of Gen. Smith, & then refusing an amendment of the House, which was necessary to give effect to this bill, and called for by the honour and character of this country, has left the question in a most embarrassing state. Nothing can be done now until Congress, at the next session, shall supply the defect of legislation at the last. The consequence is that one year,

if not more, is lost by the course which the Senate pursued.—*Nat. Journal.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The Proclamation of the President of the U. S. published in our last, declaring the occurrence of the event when it was provided by law that all trade between the British West India ports and our own should cease, was the known and inevitable consequence of the refusal of Congress to act on this subject. The negotiation having failed, the President most properly submitted the matter to Congress—they postponed this grave & weighty matter until towards the last of the session, when the two Houses, differing upon the introduction of a clause of restriction in case nothing more favourable should be effected by the last of December next, suffered the bill brought in upon that subject to fall through. Thus the most important National concern which was presented to Congress was abandoned, and the great Commercial and Agricultural interests of the country must suffer for it. Thus too the common good and general welfare is trifled with by those who are called their Guardians, whilst the time of Congress is consumed in worse than idle projects, got up for electioneering purposes, to try to batter down the existing administration, and to substitute another more suited to their wishes.

The question is seriously and properly asked, when did the Congress ever engage in any undertaking with a direct intent to benefit the interests of Agriculture? This great interest has been sometimes promoted incidentally through commercial arrangements alone, but much oftener it has been the victim of other interests—Commerce and agriculture have both paid tribute to navigation, and whilst this tribute was regulated properly and rationally, it was right enough—Commerce, agriculture and navigation have all been severely taxed for Manufactories, until the manufacturing interest growing arrogant, as it increases in strength, assumes a supremacy, and demands that it shall be sustained even if it occasions all other interests to languish.

It is time the people of this country should think upon these subjects. Commerce supplies the Treasury with funds and agriculture supplies Commerce—Manufactories afford not one cent—If commerce declines the treasury becomes deficient, and that deficiency must be made up by taxes paid by farmers, a land tax, house tax and so on.—The retrospect is gloomy, the prospect gloomy—all is lost in miserable electioneering, and the nation falls a victim to personal and party schemes.

THE WHEAT CROP.

By the first of April we can pretty well form an opinion as to the chances of this crop, and we are sorry to hear that accounts from all parts of this shore are unfavorable.—The backwardness of the crop is not so material, because good seasons would bring that up—but there are not wheat plants enough on the ground to make a crop. The cause of this is defective seed, occasioned by the wet harvest last year, and the effects of weevil fly. We have rarely experienced a better winter or spring for wheat—during the hard weather it was protected by the continued frost—and when the frost broke, it suffered nothing from wet and frost afterwards—there is here and there a little good seed wheat that makes a fine show, but it is very little—there is a good deal of wheat again that came up weakly and sickly, in consequence of the defect in the grain, which has no strength to grow—there are also a great many fields with little or no wheat at all in them. The prospect is very bad, and the crop of this year will be unusually short.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HORRID MURDER.

A negro man, by the name of BOB, belonging to Mr. Caleb Hutson of Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, having absented himself from his usual avocation, for some trivial cause, and intending to leave the place, his Master, in order to prevent his escape, thought it proper to have him arrested. Accordingly on the night of the 15th inst. Mr. Hutson directed three of his sons, with some other persons, to find the place of his retreat, and consequently to prevent his escape. At a late hour of the night, they found that he had secreted himself in a place contiguous to his Master's house, prepared with an axe and gun for his defence. They knowing the ferocity of his disposition, thought it imprudent to enter the place where he was concealed; but barricaded the door with timber to prevent his escape, until day light should appear. The negro, however, anticipating the result, should he remain inactive, with his axe split the door to pieces, and by the light of the moon, which shone very bright levelled his gun with deadly aim, at one of his young Masters, Mr. Isaac Hutson, who was standing about a rod from the negro and received the contents in his left eye—he fell and expired in a few hours.—The two surviving brothers, immediately entered the house, which being dark and all the advantages on the side of the negro, a severe combat ensued in which both brothers were severely wounded before the negro was taken.

He is now safely lodged in Snow Hill Jail to await his trial.

Let it not be supposed, that merciless oppression on the part of the Master, might have existed sufficient to extenuate in some degree the atrocity of the crime. The writer of this article is prepared to assert upon indisputable authority, that the contrary was the fact. His slaves have ever been

treated with much gentleness, almost unparalleled by any in their neighbourhood, or perhaps in the country.

BALTIMORE, March 29.

RESIGNATION OF BOLIVAR.

We learn that a letter from La Guayra, under date of 27th ult. has been received in this city via St. Thomas, which asserts that BOLIVAR had resigned the office of President of the Colombian Republic.

We stated yesterday, on the authority of a letter from Harrisburg, that a resolution had passed the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania, the effect of which is to postpone, at least for a twelvemonth, any decision in relation to the Susquehanna canal project of the City of Baltimore. The resolution is in these words:—

Whereas the State of Maryland has incorporated a company with a view of intersecting the Pennsylvania canal for the purpose of conveying the trade of Pennsylvania to Baltimore.

And whereas it is expedient to consider whether any extension of the Pennsylvania canal to the Maryland line should be made with the funds of our own State, or by an association of our own citizens who will be subject to our own control in preference to an association of citizens of Maryland.

And whereas the construction of the said canal should be on the east side of the river Susquehanna for the purpose of facilitating a communication independent of the Chesapeake Bay, with the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, or with some point on the river Delaware.

Therefore, Resolved, That the committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement be instructed to consider the expediency of requiring the Board of Canal Commissioners to make suitable examinations within the present year, with a view to the aforesaid objects, and also in relation to the practicability and probable cost of a railway along the valley of the Susquehanna from the Pennsylvania Canal to Columbia, and from thence through the city of Lancaster to Philadelphia.—*Id.*

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1827.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	per.	from	to
BEEF, Baltimore Prime,	bbl.	8 00	8 50
BACON, and Hams,	lb.	6	11
BEEF-WAX, AM. Yellow	—	29	30
COFFEE, Java,	—	16	16 1/2
Havana,	—	14	16
COTTON, Louisiana, &c.	—	11	14
Georgia Upland,	—	10	11 1/2
COTTON YARN, No. 10	—	28	
An advance of 1 cent			
each number to No. 18			
CANDLES, Mould,	—	13	15
Dipt.,	—	11	12 1/2
CHEESE,	—	8 1/2	12
FEATHERS, Live,	—	29	30
FISH, Herrings, Sus.	bbl.	2 75	2 50
Shad, trimmed,	—	5 50	6 00
FLAXSEED,	—	8 75	9 00
FLOUR, Superfine, city,	bbl.	5	5 35
Fine,	—	4 75	4 87 1/2
Susquehanna, superf.	—	5 00	
GUNPOWDER Balti.	25 lb	5 00	
GRAIN, Ind. corn, yellow	bush	48	50
white	—	1 10	1 20
Wheat, Family Flour,	—	1 00	1 05
do. Lawler and Red,	—	1 05	1 10
do. Red, Susquehanna,	—	70	75
Barley, Eastern	—	1 10	1 20
Do. Country	—	90	1 00
Clover Seed, Red	bush	6 25	6 50
Ruta Baga Seed,	lb.	87	
Orchard Grass Seed,	bush	3 30	
Mangel Wurtzel Seed,	—	1 25	
Timothy Seed,	—	5 00	5 50
Oats,	—	62 1/2	
Beans, White,	—	1 45	
HEMP, Russia, clean,	ton	250	255
Do. Country	—	120	200
HOPS, 1st sort, (1826)	lb.	18	
HOGS' LARD,	—	8	10
LEAD, Pig	—	6 1/2	
Bar	—	7 1/2	8
LEATHER, Seal, best,	—	21	23
MOLASSES, sug. house	gal.	50	
Havana, 1st qual.	—	31	32
NAVAL STORES, Tar,	bbl.	1 50	1 62 1/2
Pitch,	—	1 75	
Turpentine, Soft,	—	2 50	2 75
OIL, Whale, common,	gal.	30	32
Spermaceti, winter,	—	70	75
PORK, Baltimore Mess,	bbl.	12 50	
do. Prime,	—	9 00	
PLASTER, cargo price,	ton	3 75	
ground,	—	1 50	
RICE, fresh,	—	3 1-2	
SOAP, Baltimore White,	lb.	12	14
Brown and yellow,	—	5 1-2	8
WHISKEY, 1st proof,	gal.	32	34
P. BRANDY, 4th pr.	—	75	1 00
APPLE BRANDY, 1st pr	—	34	
SUGARS, Havana White	c. lb.	13 00	13 50
do. Brown,	—	10 00	10 50
Louisiana,	—	7 75	9 10
Loaf,	—	19	23
SPICES, Cloves,	—	70	
Ginger, Ground,	—	7	12
Pepper,	—	16	
SALT, St. Ubes,	bush	60	
Liverpool ground	—	52	
SHOT, Balt. all sizes,	cib.	8 50	
WINES, Madeira, L. P.	gal.	2 50	3 00
do Sicily,	—	1 10	1 15
Lisbon,	—	1 00	1 10
Port, first quality,	gal	1 50	1 60
WOOL, Merino, full b'd	lb	30	35
do. crossed,	—	20	25
Common, Country,	—	18	22
Skinnors' or Pulled,	—	20	25

MARRIED

In Cambridge by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. William Patton to Mrs. Henrietta Eccleston, daughter of the Honorable William B. Martin.

DIED

In this Town on Thursday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth consort of Mr. Henry Ford.

In this town on Thursday the 22d ult. Mrs. Mary Webb, after a lingering illness.

NOTICE

The MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the second Wednesday of April for the purpose of granting licences to candidates to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland agreeably to law.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Having recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and beautiful supply of

PLAIN & FANCY GOODS

Selected from the latest importations and adapted to the present season—begs leave to invite his customers and the public generally, to inspect his assortment—

Amongst which are,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinells
Marcellines, Black Silk, & other Vestings
Black & white & other Calicoes (new style)
Missolonghi and Oriental ditto.
Elegant Parisian Plaids
Black & White & other Ginghams
Elegant black and white and fancy colored Battists

Plain Jaconet, Mull, Swiss & Bk Muslins
Figured do. do. do. do.
Handsome figured and plaid Silks
Black Italian Lutestring and other black Silks

Black and white Satins and black Modes
Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse
Bobbinet, Paltinet and Gauze
White & col'd Merino Shavels } unusual
do. do. Scarfs } ly cheap
Black and white and fancy colored Ribbons (New Style)

Barage, Silk and other fancy Handchiefs
Bandanna, Flag and Madras do.
Cambric, Book and Jaconet do.
Bobbinet, Thread and Silk Laces
White Jeans, Sateens, and Denim
Bombazetts, Bombazeene and Norwich Crapes
Black & colored Canton & Nankin do
Hosiery, Gloves, Piping, Cords, Braids
Gimps, Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tow Linens, Hessians
Osnaburghs, Burlaps
Dowels, Ravens Duck,
Russia, Scotch & Irish Sheetings
Domestic Plaids & Stripes
Brown & bleached Muslins
Bedtickings, Table Diapers
Ironmongery, Cutlery
Carpenters' & other Tools

Groceries, Liquors, Queens Ware, Glass, China, Stone Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Castings, Oil Boxes, Fryng Pans, Rope, Sperm. Oil, Salad Oil, Flax, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, Raw Cotton, Wool Hags, Meal Flour, Salt, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or exchanged for Meal or Feathers.
Easton, March 31 if

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Green & Reardon was by mutual consent dissolved on the 6th instant. Lambert Reardon is duly authorized to close the concerns of all persons indebted are requested to come forward and settle without further delay.

JOHN D. GREEN,
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, March 31.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he has taken the entire stock of goods of Green & Reardon, and continues to do business at their old stand, where he offers them at the most reduced prices for Cash, Hides, or Feathers, and that he has on hand a general assortment of Leather, which he also will sell low—he wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords of Tan bark, for which a liberal price will be given.

LAMBERT REARDON.
March 31.

TAILORING.

John Armor,

Grateful for the liberal encouragement which he has received in the above business, returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, and takes this method of informing them, that he still continues at the old stand nearly adjoining Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where any orders with which he may be favoured will be promptly attended to. Having just returned from the City with the latest fashions and being aided by experienced and faithful workmen, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction.

March 31

Lace School.

Miss LANDIS begs leave to inform the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has opened a LACE SCHOOL in the town of Easton. She is certain the knowledge she has of the business will enable her to give entire satisfaction. Ladies wishing to see specimens of her work or to learn the beautiful and useful art of Lace working are respectfully invited to call at the dwelling house of Thomas H. Dawson, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

March 31. 3w

LOGAN.

The splendid horse, Logan, will be let to marees this season, at the moderate price of ten dollars the single leap and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal—but if paid on or before the first day of October, eight dollars for the spring chance, four dollars for the single leap, and 12 dollars to ensure a mare with foal—Twenty five cents in every case to the groom—No mare will be considered as insured, but by agreement with the subscriber himself—Logan is sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, five years old in May next, and for bone, muscular power, and action is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore.—He was sired by the imported horse Emperor, out of a Medley mare—He will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season, at the Trappe every other Thursday, and at St. Michaels every other Saturday; at the subscribers stable the rest of the time; Season to commence on the 3d of April and to end on the 25th of June. Logan was raised by Col. Thomas Hodgins, Matthews county, Virginia.

JAMES HARTLETT, Jr.
Talbot county, Md. March 31

A CARD.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he is still inclined to continue the practice of Medicine and that he has never at any time had the least serious thought of a relinquishment thereof as has been reported through the malevolence of some enemy.—He also avails himself of the opportunity of returning to them his sincere thanks for the encouragement which he has received, and at the same time strongly solicits a continuation of their own custom, as also the extension of their neighbourhood influence. He also would be very thankful for an equal share of the indefinite patronage of his hundred—And he does hereby inform the public in general that he may be at all times found in or about his shop (at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Nicolson, which is directly on the line of demarcation between Queen Anne's county and Talbot, and about half way from Hillsborough to Wye Mill,) except when he is engaged in the duties of his profession, then by following him or leaving word at his residence he will immediately attend to the call. He also assures and warrants by this instrument that he will regulate his bills according to the necessities of all those who may at any time impose in him a sufficient degree of confidence to authorize them to entrust their precious lives in his hands. He will also have a single eye to the distressed orphan, the afflicted widow and the extreme poor, to whom his attention shall be marked for the satisfaction alone which they as hospitably disposed citizens will be disposed to return him.

Respectfully, JOHN H. HOLT.

March 31 3w
N. B. He will vend Medicines at his shop for the cash at apothecaries rates, and there-with give written advice, but under other circumstances according to the above conditions.

The Centreville Times will insert the above 3 times, & send account to J. H. H.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Caroline county Court, under a commission to divide or otherwise view and value the lands of Marcey Fountain, late of said county deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the first day of May next, at Abraham Griffith's Tavern, in the village of Denton, between the hours of 10 o'clock of the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon of that day, all the lands of which the said Fountain died seized. The lands lay in the neighbourhood of Punch Hall, those who wish to purchase can view the same.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers execute Bonds to the several Representatives of the said Fountain payable in three instalments, that is to say, the first instalment payable in six months from the day of sale, the second instalment payable in twelve months from the day of sale and the third instalment payable in 18 months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

SOL'N RICHARDSON,
JOHN CARPENTER,
LEVIN CHARLES,
JOHN ROBE,
THOMAS MELVIN.
March 31 4w } Commissioners.

Orphans' Court, Worcester county.

February Term, 1827.
On application of Zadok P. Henry, Administrator of Gertrude Purnell, late of Worcester county, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Maryland.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 13th day of March, 1827.
LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Worcester county.

NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Gertrude Purnell, late of Worcester county (deceased) are hereby warned and notified to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the 13th day of May next, or they will be barred by law. Given under my hand this 13th day of March, A. D. 1827.

ZADOK P. HENRY, Adm'r.
of Gertrude Purnell.
March 31 3w

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased.
Easton, March 31.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of James Patton, late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the vouchers properly authenticated.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.
of James Patton, deceased.
March 31

TAN BARK WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of Spanish, Red, White & Chestnut Oak Bark.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD.
Easton, March 31. 3w.

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.

Branch Bank at Easton.
March 26, 1827.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
March 31 3w

Tuckahoe,

This beautiful and full blooded colt will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April—in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday in the following week, where he can be examined, after which he will be kept at the subscribers stable, and not permitted to travel.—For terms see advertisement in last page of this paper.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Farmers Delight, March 31

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Caroline county Md. near Hunting Creek on the 24th inst. (March) 1827; a negro man who calls himself BRINTLEY RICHARDS, 21 years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark skin & has lost the first joint off the fore finger on his right hand—He had on when he ran away a roundabout kersey jacket and pantaloons of the same and a fur hat about two thirds worn.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given if taken in Caroline county—if taken out of the county and secured so that the subscriber gets him again the above reward of one hundred dollars will be given.

NORTH ROSS.
Caroline Co. March 31 3w (S)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against John A. Horney & Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Andrew Skinner, will be sold on Tuesday the 24th of April next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, all the right, title, claim and estate, of said John A. Horney of, in, and to the farm or tracts of land where Mrs. Sewell now resides, situate in the Bay Side, and known by the name of part Maidens Defeat and part of Haddaway's Addition, containing 80 acres of land more or less, also on the same day and between the above named hours, will be sold, all the right, title, claim and estate of the said John A. Horney of in and to the farm or plantation, (which he purchased at sheriff's sale on the 6th day of September 1825.) where Spedden Orem now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, being composed of several tracts or part of the several tracts following to wit, Fox Den, Triangle, or otherwise called Bartlett's triangle, part of Westland and part of Ashford or by whatever name, or names they may be called containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fi. fas. and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by THO. HENRIX, Shff.
March 31.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Thomas Myers, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 24th of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton; between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Thomas Myers, of, in and to, one house and lot, situate near St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of John Graham and Nathan Harrington, be the quantity more or less—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and the interests & costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by THO. HENRIX, Shff.
March 31.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening a beautiful assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

Adapted to Spring Sales, selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations—among which are
Elegant new style Printed Calicoes,
Handsome Ginghams,
Greek, Missolonghi and Oriental Stripes,
Battists, Window Robes, Cambric Muslins,
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book do.
Handsome Plain and Plaid Silks,
Modes, Satins,
Fancy Silk & Barage Handkerchiefs,
Italian Crapes, Crape Lisse,
Gauze Veils, Robinet, Braides,
Piping Cords, Fancy and Plain Ribbons,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Pennsylvania Towne Linens,
Burlaps and Osnaburghs,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, Liquors, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.
March 24

In Council,

Annapolis, March 12, 1827.
Proposals for delivering the Laws & Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature, passed at the present session, to the clerks of the several counties of this state, will be received at this department, until the 10th day of April next. One agent will be appointed for each shore.

By order,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
March 24 3w

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at the late residence of Stuart Redman, deceased, at Wye Landing, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of stock, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a plain four wheel carriage, and a gig—together with several negroes, men, women and children, servants for a term of years. The purchaser will be allowed a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the removal of the property—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r.
of Stuart Redman, deceased.
March 24

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes which he will dispose of very low for Cash at his old stand opposite the Court House.
W. H. WHITE.
March 24

GARDEN SEEDS.

A well assorted supply of genuine Garden Seeds just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, for sale on the lowest terms for Cash by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 3d mo. 3d, 1827.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW.

By the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore. Resolved, That there be exhibited at Easton a Cattle Show and Fair of Animals, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures during the ensuing Autumn; and that Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, the first, second, and third days of November, be the days appointed for this purpose.

RICHARD SPENCER, Secretary.

Easton, 22d Feb. 1827. [March 3d]

The Editor of the American Farmer, and those of papers printed on the Eastern Shore, friendly to the Improvements of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to publish this notice in their respective Journals.

Notice.

All persons who purchased articles on note at the Vendue of the personal estate of the late Joseph Haskins on the 14th and 21st of September last, are hereby informed that their notes are now due, and immediate payment is requested.

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, deceased.

March 24

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants; his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the ressure of the times, intends regulating his rates accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, and his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

Feb. 18 tf

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their kind patronage shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to
SAVIL ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec. 16

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner and most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronize him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.
Feb. 17 w

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEARLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRADDOCK STREET

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitted attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge. The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with his Clerk, Mr. Jas. Mackey, at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage.

The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

COTTON SEED.

The subscriber offers for sale several hundred bushels of Cotton Seed of prime quality, which has not, in the slightest manner, been touched with the rot, a disease incident to this plant highly communicable from the seed and fatal to the crop.

The stock of this seed has grown at least two years, in a part of Virginia, of nearly our latitude and climate, and one year, in Dorchester; and therefore is well acclimated to Maryland a point of known importance to the planter.

The requisite quantity of seed per acre is about two bushels.

By the way of Baltimore where the subscriber will, if required, deliver it, it may be received at almost any part of the state in a few days after order.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, March 10.

LEGRANGE.

A dark grey, upwards of 15 and a half hands high, now in fine condition, 4 years old in May next will commence his season on the 1st April, and end on the 20th June—he was sired by Chance Medley, his dam Queen, a mare purchased from the late Jonathan Spencer, said to want a sixteenth of being full blood—He will be at Easton on Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week. **TERMS**—5 dollars the spring's chance, 9 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, 2 dollars the single leap; 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Wheatland, March 24 (S)

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Stuart Redman at the suit of Richard Spencer, Executor of Pery Spencer, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 10th of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—The Farm or plantation where he said Stuart Redman lately resided known by the name of "Part Hindman's Estate resurveyed," and situate on Wye River, containing 404 acres of land more or less, also on Thursday the 22d inst. will be sold at the late residence of said Stuart Redman (as heretofore advertised) 1 walnut table, 3 old carpets, 1 walnut stand, 1 lot of Books, 4 maps, 1 fowling piece, 7 scythes & Cradles, 1 line gear, 1 sword & case, 1 lot of glass & queensware, 1 pair steel yards, 3 cutting Boxes, 2 wheat fans 9 weeding hoes, 2 grubbing hoes, 8 oxen, 3 iron wedges, 1 half bushel measure, 1 timber chain, 1 lot blacksmith's tools, 1 lot old Iron, 2 stoves at the landing, scale Beam & Weights, 1 large peter boat, and 1 corn crib, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest and cost due to and become due thereon. Attendance given by
THO. HENRIX, Shff.

March 17

A Teacher

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Gentleman who understands teaching the English Language Grammatically, and the other branches appertaining thereto, who has an eligible situation in a healthy part of Talbot county, by applying to the Editor. None need apply who can not bring satisfactory recommendations, &c.

March 24

☞The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot will insert the above 3 times and forward his account to this office.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Episcopal Church in Easton, on the second Monday in April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at which all the members as well as managers are solicited to attend.

By order of the President.

March 24

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th, and Friday the 23d days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and limitations, in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 10 10w

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 23, 1827.

We wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers and remit on their account \$20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge; or, any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5 on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and address to the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half, of four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to internal improvements, rural and domestic economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and natural history and rural sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.
March 17

Advertisement.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed December Session 1826, "to change the divisional line between the second and third election Districts in Worcester county"—We the subscribers (Commissioners appointed) do hereby give notice that we will meet at the village of New-Ark, in said county, on Wednesday the 25th of April next, in order to lay off said line.

GEORGE W. PURNELL,
THOS. N. WILLIAMS,
SEWEL TURPIN,
JAMES DIRICKSON,
ZADOCK P. HENRY,
EDWIN FORMAN, and
STEPHEN ENNIS. Commissioners.
March 24 3w

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

N. Donnelly

Professor of Languages in Centreville Academy respectfully informs the Patrons of that Institution and the Public generally that a few boys can be accommodated with Board, Washing and Bedding, at his house on terms suited to the times.

Particular attention shall be paid, morning and evening, to the instruction and morals of those who may be intrusted to his care.
Feb. 24 5w

THE CELEBRATED JACK, BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing—This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom.
EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 24.

Notice.

Those indebted to the estate of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on note, book or open account, are requested to come forward & make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BENNY,
JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs. of Jonathan N. Benny, deceased.
March 10.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Trustee's Sale.

All that part of a tract of land, called Rochester, in the vicinity of Snow-Hill, containing four hundred acres more or less, and heretofore devised by Major George Purnell to his son John G. Purnell, will be exposed at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, by virtue of a decree made by Worcester County court against John G. Purnell, Severn E. Parker and Catharine his wife: It will be offered for sale at the Court house door, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest & best bidder for cash. All taxes & county charges against the said land are fully paid and satisfied. If the highest bidder shall not, in a short time after the sale, satisfactorily comply with the terms thereof, the next highest, on compliance, will be considered the purchaser, and a deed of conveyance executed, transferring the title of the defendants clear of all incumbrances if any created by them, according to the decree.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Trustee.

March 17.

For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell his farm on Miles Creek on reasonable and very accommodating terms.
ENNALLS MARTIN.
Easton, March 17

Wanted to Hire.

Liberal wages will be given for two Men, and two Boys, for the remainder of the year if immediate application is made—Enquire of the Editor.
March 24

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,
13th day of March A. D. 1827.

On application of James Dukes executor of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claim against the said deceased's Estate, and that the same be published once in each week to the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minute of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county
Test,

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levi Dukes late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES Ex'r.
of Levi Dukes dec'd.

March 17 3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline county Orphans' Court,
13th day of March A. D. 1827.

On application of James Dukes administrator of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed this thirteenth day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county
Test

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Helme late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1827.

JAMES DUKES Adm'r of Henry Helme deceased

March 17 3w

The splendid thorough bred horse Young Chance,

A dark grey approximating to dapple four years old in April, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season on the 1st of April, and attend the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.

Eight dollars the spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a mare in foal and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

PEDIGREE.

His sire Chance Medley—dam Lavenia by old Canton celebrated for her superior performance on the turf, she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the City of Baltimore as the best brood mare although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vintun—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

Young Chance and my Jack Bolivar will stand at the stables attached to my late residence in Easton under the immediate care and direction of Pompey whose sobriety, skill and attention will ensure the best management.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

March 17.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded c. h. TUCKAHOE, four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices. To wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare.

Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.
E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's Delight, March 10.
N. B. The subscriber's JACK is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's chance, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.
E. R.

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Mitchell, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated at the Register of Wills' Office for said county, on or before the 31st day of March next, as a dividend will be struck on his personal estate on that day. Those persons who neglect this notice will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under our hands this 13th day of March, 1827.

PETER ROBINSON, and
EZ'L MITCHELL, Adm'rs.

March 17

Notice.

Was committed on the 2d of this month to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, a negro man named WILLIAM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing consisted of a drab colored coat, lindeney pantaloons and two cotton shirts, and says he belongs to Mr. Patrick Lapon, near Rockville, Montgomery county. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

March 17 8w

Notice.

Was committed on the 26th of last month, to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named PAUL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, blind in one eye, about 65 years of age, and says he belongs to Philip Spalding of Charles county. His clothing a drab coat & pantaloons. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

March 17. 8w

Notice.

Was committed as a runaway, on the 27th of last month, to the jail of Frederick county, a negro man named GEORGE SMITH, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age and says he belongs to Miss Ann Smith of Prince George's county. His clothing consisted of a cassinet coat and pantaloons, a striped vest, old shoes and fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

March 17 8w

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber intending to remove from this State, offers for sale the Brick House and Lot at present occupied by himself. This property is in good repair and possesses as many conveniences, as any house of its size in Easton. The lot is about 43 by 196 feet, and has a pump of excellent water very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House, Stable, Carriage house and Cow shed, and a well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety of herbs & flowers. To a person desirous of a residence in, or of owning Town property, this offers many inducements which will be more apparent on examination. He also wishes to dispose of a Lot and small Tenement on Port Street, also a beautiful and highly cultivated Grass Lot near Town on the Dover road.

All which he will sell on very reasonable terms for CASH.

JAMES COCKAYNE.

Easton, March 17 tf